"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Rain; northeasterly winds, becoming gales on the coast.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c.; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—The physicians attending Maître Labori, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, were last evening hopeful of his speedy recovery. The court-martial is expected to adjourn until Monday, by which time it is thought Maître Labori may be able to attend. It is not doubted now that the attempted assassination was the result of a conspiracy. The man who fired the shot is still at large. Yesterday in Paris was a day of excitement. The Bonapartists at a banquet received a telegram from Prince Victor Napoleon and shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" M. Guérin, President of the Anti-Semitic League, continued to defy the police, but it is expected that he will submit as the result of a compromise. The Transvaal Government has not yet made reply to the British proposals. Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Walker has been appointed to the command of the British forces in South Africa, which is regarded as proof of the gravity of the situation. Mrs. Lily Langtry was married privately July 27 to Hugo Gerald De Bathe, eldest son of Sir Henry Percival De Bathe, Bart. The Czar announces that Ta-lien-wan, China, which recently came under Russian control, will be made a free port for the merchant ships of all nations and that a new city will be built in that neighborhood. The extradition proceedings against Mrs. Perot in London are likely to be abandoned, she surrendering her child, Gladys, whom she abducted from Baltimore. There have been twenty-six cases of bubonic plague and eleven deaths from the disease at Oporto, Portugal. The Dominican insurgents have been defeated in a battle with the Government forces and arms and ammunition intended for the revolutionists have been seized in Cuba.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

J. J. Willett said yesterday at Birmingham, Ala., that he believes Mr. Croker came out for Bryan because he never liked Van Wyck, and because of a threat made by ex-Gov. Stone

The anti-Goebelites, the bolting Kentucky Democrats, will hold their convention at Lexington to-day They are determined to defeat the regular nominee, and will name a full State ticket.

The first direct charge of corruption in the Municipal Asembly in connection with the holding up of bond issues was made yesterday. Two Aldermen and one Councilman are declared to be involved.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday referred to the Law Committee resolutions providing for an investigation by the Municipal Assembly of the law and other departments of the city under a section of the charter.

Page 2.

A big street railway deal, involving all the roads in Albany and Troy, is well under way.

The Washington Weather Bureau yesterday sent notice to the local office here that the wind would increase to a strong northeast gale off the New Jersey Coast.

Infantile paralysis caused the death of a child at Poughkeepsie yesterday. An autopsy showed that the disease was not due to malaria, germs and that the spinal cord was affected.

Page 3.

Gov. Roosevelt has left his Summer home, at Oyster Bay, L. I., and will make a quiet tour up the State.

President McKinley was induced to make a speech at the Catholic Summer School by the warmth of the welcome he received. He talked on patriotism.

Page 4.

The price of meat was still further advanced yesterday, and dealers say it will go still higher.

Huge ice floes blockade the entire coast of Labrador, increasing the difficulties of navigation for ocean liners and injuring the codfishing industry.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the resolution permitting the Dewey Executive Committee to expend its appropriation without public letting.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee assumed the direction of affairs at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He predicts Republican success this Fall.

William J. Bryan addressed two large audiences at Des Moines, Iowa, last night. Democrats from all parts of the State who are in the city for the State Convention crowded two halls to hear him.

Representative Warner said yesterday in Washington that he believed Mr. Reed would remain in Congress, and only declined the Speakership because he wished to advance views contrary to the Administration's policy on the floor of the House.

Page 5.

Senator Hayward of Nebraska was stricken with apoplexy at a picnic at Brownville, that State, yesterday morning, and he is in a precarious condition.

The Louisvilles defeated the New Yorks yesterday on the Polo Grounds, and at Washington Park the Brooklyn Baseball team won from Cleveland.

"Tod" Sloan, the jockey, and "Eddie" Bald, the crack outlaw wheelman, sailed for England yesterday, and American turfmen think they have a big betting scheme on hand.

Senator-elect Hayward of Nebraska was stricken with apoplexy yesterday as he was rising to address a gathering at a picnic. He had recovered consciousness last night, but his condition s still serious.

The Columbia again defeated the Defender at Newport yesterday by 8 minutes and 52 seconds, in a light breeze, in which the new yacht excited the admiration of all yachtsmen. Capt. Barr outjockied Capt. Rhodes at the start and blanketed the old boat.

Page 7.

Joseph Jewkes, a real estate broker, died in a trolley car in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, while on a pleasure trip.

Dr. Jacob G. Schurman of the United States Philippine Commission, who arrived Monday night at San Francisco, said that the greatest problem of the Orient is how to maintain the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and that to this end Great Britain and Japan look to the United States for aid.

Page 9.

The organization of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company was completed yesterday.

The stockholders of the People's Telephone Corporation held a meeting yesterday. Its Secretary said that the company would not merge with other interests, and that its object was to lower rates.

Page 12.

First Lieut. Charles I. Debevoise has been elected Captain of Troop C.

The Italians in this city yesterday celebrated, as in their own land, their beloved Feast of the Assumption.

Anna Sundwig, ten years old, is waiting at the Barge Office to be claimed by her mother, to whom she was sent from Europe.

John Mohl, who says he was shot while undergoing initiation, wants damages in $15,000 from Anawanda Tribe, No. 320, Improved Order of Red Men.

Justice Russell of the Supreme Court has decided that creditors have no claims on a trust fund. The case was that of a bank in Plainfield against John Mortimer.

The heirs of Henry M. Taber, the millionaire agnostic, have secured the plates of his book, "Faith or Fact," in order to suppress it. A Chicago editor, however, may republish it.

E. H. Harriman, the New York financier, returned home yesterday from an important trip to Alaska, to which Territory he was accompanied by a number of well-known scientists. The results of the expedition are declared to be most satisfactory.

A Dominican Junta has been formed in New York to aid the revolutionary party of Santo Domingo. Friends of Gen. Jiminez in this city yesterday expressed faith that the insurrection was certain to succeed, and that in such success lay the sole salvation of the island.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Amusements.—Page 3.
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Another afternoon train for Saratoga by the New York Central leaves New York at 4:00 P. M., arrives Saratoga 9:25 P. M. Through coach New York to Saratoga.—Adv.

CITY ASSEMBLYMEN ACCUSED OF CRIME

Bribery Said to be Behind Bond Hold-Ups.

OFFICIALS GET EVIDENCE

Aldermen and a Councilman Declared to be Involved.

Hall of Records and Paving Contractors Approached—Council Again Delays Big Issues.

The first direct charge of corruption in connection with the holding up of bond issues in the Municipal Assembly was made yesterday, when a city official acknowledged that an investigation was under way looking to the proving of the charge, which, it is said, affects two Aldermen and one Councilman, all of whom are from Brooklyn. Two officials have offered $1,000 reward for information which will corroborate the evidence already in their hands. Neither of them, however, has much hope that this corroboration will be forthcoming, as the persons who can give it are reluctant to take part in the effort to bring the guilty persons to justice.

As the story was told at the City Hall yesterday, the accused Councilman, either by himself or through an emissary, endeavored to get John Peirce, the contractor for the Hall of Records, to "put up" in order to insure the passage of the bond issue of $2,100,000 authorized by the Board of Estimate for that purpose. The contractor refused to permit himself to be bled in this way, and, acting on the advice of the members of the Board of Estimate, he brought suit for mandamus which finally became successful, after the court had threatened to send the obstructing Councilmen to jail. This same Councilman, according to the story, also tried to force two asphalt companies to give a bribe, saying that he could insure the passage of the two-million-dollar repaving bond issue if $100,000 was paid for the votes. The asphalt concerns, however, declined to entertain this proposition, and eventually the Councilman came down to $40,000, and finally $20,000, as the price.

The asphalt people who were approached, it was said, admitted that an effort had been made to get them to pay for the votes, but declined to give evidence that could be used in the courts, because they felt that it would be better to leave the repaving bond issue to be passed without calling in the aid of the law

Of the Aldermen whose names have been dragged into this charge, nothing definite could be learned, except that they, too, had made an effort to get money from the asphalt companies. The repaving resolution, it should be said, has already passed the Board of Aldermen.

According to a city official who is interesting himself in the matter, the minutest details are in the possession of certain officials, and there will be no let-up, providing corroborative evidence can be obtained, until the guilty men are in jail. For obvious reasons the names of the persons concerned will not be revealed until it is decided to begin criminal action.

Yesterday's session of the Council furnished abundant proof that the bond hold-up "combine" is as strong as ever it was and that municipal credit is of no moment to the men who made a futile effort to defy the Comptroller with the matter of the issue of bonds for the Hall of Records. Three bond resolutions—those for the Harlem River Driveway, $305,000; the repaving of streets in all boroughs, $2,000,000, and the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, $570,000, were defeated with an animinity born of long practice, despite the fact that the first is a debt long overdue, and that the last has been affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. On all three issues, Councilmen Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, Ebbets, French, and Murray voted in the negative. These six men have been at the bottom of every bond hold-up that has occurred in the Council since the body was created.

The Speedway bond issue, which has for its object the payment of $305,000 to James D. Leary for extra work done in completing the Speedway, was called up by Councilman Ryder.

Councilman Cassidy began the attack on the measure in a short speech, in which he quoted the charter as requiring a unanimous vote on the resolution, because it was for work done in excess of a contract.

"I understand that it is a dead steal," exclaimed Councilman Hart, the Tammany leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District.

Mr. Cassidy wanted the resolution recommitted to the committee for further information, though the resolution has been before the Council for over a year.

In support of this motion, Mr. Leich said that it should be referred, so that he could learn about "the nigger in the woodpile." This allusion to a quotation used by Richard Croker raised a derisive laugh among the members, who proceeded at once to defeat Mr. Cassidy's motion. The bond issue was also defeated, by a vote of 11 to 12.

No speeches were thought necessary to insure the defeat of the two-million-dollar repaving bond issue, which received only fifteen votes in the affirmative to eight in the negative, the eight being Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, Ebbets Leich, French, Murray, and Williams.

When Mr Brice called up the resolution appropriating $570.000 for the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant, Councilman McGarry, in an impassioned speech requested his colleagues to vote for the resolution and end the hold-up. "I know that the men behind this hold-up are powerful politicians" Mr. McGarry said, "but you should cease to be slaves. Throw off the collar and vote for this measure."

Mr. Cassidy gave as his most cogent reason for opposing the appropriation that "his borough has no interest in the matter." He said the price was too high, anyway, and made the assertion that the plant was fit only for junk.

"Would you vote for it if the court made the price $100,000?" Mr. McGarry inquired.

"No," responded Mr. Cassidy.

Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, Ebbets, French, and Murray voted against the resolution, defeating it

The only measure the Council passed was the appropriation of $2,500 for outings for the poor children of the public schools, and this was made possible only through the vote of Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, who was hastily sent for.

The Council adjourned until Sept. 5.

ASSEMBLY MAY INVESTIGATE.

Board of Aldermen Wants an Examination of Mr. Whalen's Office and Other City Departments.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday developed a severe case of investigation fever, in the course of which they set under way two inquiries, which threaten to rival those of the Mazet committee and Richard Croker.

Alderman Sherman (Cit. Union) fathered the first, which was directed against the city's law department. Mr. Sherman wanted a committee of three members of each body in the Assembly to sit in judgment on Mr. Whalen.

Mr. Sherman made a speech in support of his resolution. In the course of his remarks he said: "The Corporation Counsel, in the mandamus case, was guilty of unprofessional conduct and should be investigated."

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, said that in view of the fact that there is one investigation on foot in the city, it might look as though the Municipal Assembly were trying to steal the Mazet committee's thunder. "However, I think the Corporation Counsel ought to be investigated," McCall added.

"I suppose Mr. McCall thinks that because a certain individual came to town on Saturday this is an opportune time for an investigation," Alderman Woodward exclaimed. "If we don't pass this resolution now," he added, "we may find ourselves in jail soon."

On the roll call Alderman Glick, one of the Tammany members, said that he believed that the investigation was necessary, but being convinced that it was opposed by his party he would vote against it.

Mr. McCall jumped up and indignantly denied that the measure was opposed by the Democratic organization, whereupon Glick changed his mind and moved to refer the resolution to the Law Committee. This was done.

Alderman Burleigh, a Brooklyn Republican, was responsible for the other investigation scheme. He offered the following resolution:

Whereas, By Section 44 of the Charter of Greater New York it is the duty of the Municipal Assembly to see to the faithful execution of the laws of the city and to inquire into, examine, and report whether there are unnecessary, inefficient, or unfit employes or persons engaged in violation of law, or excessive salaries or compensation paid in any department of the City Government; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Municipal Assembly, That a committee, consisting of four members of the Board of Aldermen, be appointed by the President of the board, and three members of the Council, be appointed by the President of the Council, said committee of seven to be known as the Investigating Committee of the Municipal Assembly, and the said committee shall inquire into the conduct of the various departments of the City of New York, and shall have access to the books and records of the city, or of any department, or officer thereof, and generally shall possess all the powers that can be conferred on any such committee under the provisions of said Section 44 of the Greater New York Charter.

This, too, was referred to the Law Committee.

The Aldermen next took up some appropriation measures. The first was to authorize $1,417,000 in bonds for paying for land taken for the Twelfth Ward Park. This was passed. The application of the Park Department for permission to expend $60,000 for cases for the care of private collections loaned to the American Museum of Natural History without public letting was defeated.

An appropriation of $150 to pay for engrossing a resolution of sympathy with the Emperor of Austria on the death of the Empress was passed without a dissenting voice.

The Controller was authorized to pay out of the contingent fund $562.50 for the expenses of the funeral of Alderman Siefke.

MR. STOKES STILL IMPROVING.

His Physicians Announce that He Is Making Steady Progress—They Will Dress His Leg Again To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 15.—The condition of Anson Phelps Stokes was considerably improved to-day.

His physicians announce that the change for the better is marked, and that he is steadily making progress toward recovery. They will again dress his leg on Thursday.

PEROT ABDUCTION COMPROMISE

The Extradition Proceedings May Be Dropped Upon the Surrender of the Child to Her Grandfather.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Perot extradition case still remains a puzzle. The case was called this morning in Bow Street Police Court, only to be postponed again for a week.

When Mrs. Perot, dressed in pale-blue and white, was ushered into the dock none of the lawyers was present, but after a few moments' delay Newton Crane, who appears for the grandfather of the abducted child, Gladys Perot, rushed in, and, addressing the Magistrate, said that he and counsel for the woman had been in consultation when they were informed that the woman was placed in the dock. As he had hopes that some good would result from further consultation, he asked the Magistrate to allow the woman to slip out of the dock in order that counsel might resume their negotiations. The Magistrate consented.

The Embassy authorities say that both parties to the extradition proceedings are sick of them. What the grandfather wants is the custody of the child. He does not particularly desire to have the mother taken to America and prosecuted, but if that is the only way to get possession of the child he will see the matter through.

He has begun a civil action on a writ of habeas corpus, which calls upon the mother to prove to-morrow her right to the possession of the child. This will be tried in the High Court. If the grandfather succeeds, he will be satisfied to drop the criminal proceedings, and of course the woman will be equally glad to have them dropped.

Taking this view of the matter, when the case was recalled, after counsel's consultation, all parties were agreeable to a week's adjournment. The embassy authorities believe the parties will do their best to induce the Governor of Maryland to ask the Secretary of State to instruct the embassy to withdraw the extradition proceedings. That is the only way in which they can be stopped.

Capt. Blood and the woman's sister took charge of the daughter while she was in court.

Among the spectators in the courtroom today was Judge Phelps of Maryland, whom Magistrate Lushington invited to a seat on the bench.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 15.—George D. Penniman of Baltimore, counsel for William H. Perot, received a cablegram this morning from his client, asking that the indictment against Mrs. Perot, which forms the basis for the extradition proceedings, be dismissed, as a preliminary step toward compromising the case in London. Mr. Penniman applied to State Attorney Duffy to have the indictment quashed, but the latter declined, on the ground that such a course would make it appear that the machinery of the criminal courts had been put in motion for the sole purpose of serving private ends. He referred Mr. Penniman to Gov. Lowndes.

Gov. Lowndes this afternoon had a long conference with Mr. Penniman, at the conclusion of which he announced that he had written a letter to the State Department at Washington expressing his willingness that the extradition proceedings against Mrs. Perot should be discontinued. The Governor said he took this step with the understanding that Mrs. Perot should deliver the child Gladys into the custody of her grandfather.

MR. FISH SUES FOR TAXES.

Asks the Newport Court to Award Amount Paid Under Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—In the District Court this morning there was entered the suit of Stuyvesant Fish vs. the Tax Collector of Newport, which was brought to recover a balance alleged to be due the plaintiff for excess taxes paid by him under protest.

The declaration of the plaintiff sets forth that he paid $344.10 on the property in question, when there was legally due only $179.44. He further alleges that on Feb. 28, 1898, when the property was assessed, it belonged to the Newport Hospital, and so did for a long time thereafter. At that time Mr. Fish had no interest in the land in question, and the deed was not delivered and recorded until March 14 of the same year.

Therefore it is contended that the tax assessed is illegal and void.

On Aug. 30, 1898, the plaintiff tendered to the Collector of Taxes what he claimed was legally due, and it was refused, the amount being $179.44. The declaration further sets forth that on Aug. 1, 1899, the plaintiff, under protest and for the purpose of preventing a sale of his property, paid the collector $344.10, there being legally due only $179.44. The case was continued to Aug. 22.

SKELETON CONSTRUCTION.

Chicago Builders Claim the Process Was First Used in That City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Architects and builders of Chicago who have made this city famous for its skyscrapers contradict the claims put forward by the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers, a New York organization, that the Tower Building in Gotham is the earliest example of skeleton construction.

The claim is pronounced a plain attempt to steal the thunder of Chicago, for it was well established by an exhaustive discussion of the whole subject in The Engineering Record a few years ago that W. L. B. Jenny of Jenny & Mundie, the architects, was the inventor of the skeleton construction, the first use of it being made in the Home Insurance Building, erected in 1883 and 1884.

Because of this invention, Mr. Jenny was honored by the Bessemer Steamship Company, which gave his name to one of its vessels.

WHITECAPS WHIP NEGROES.

Scores Have Been Attacked Near Phoenix, South Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 15.—Within the last few night negroes in the vicinity of Phoenix, Greenwood County, have been cruelly whipped by the score. It is said the poorer whites are trying to drive them out of the country, so the lands can be bought cheap. Two hundred from the country slept in the streets of Greenwood last night. Fifty houses have been visited by whitecaps, and the negroes are in a state of terror.

The Governor was asked to-day to go to the scene of the trouble in person. He was unable to do so, but ordered the Sheriff to draw a posse sufficiently large to enforce the law. The military company was asked for.

SUES THE PRUDENTIAL.

Former Agent Asks Chicago Courts for $100,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—George F. Schilling, former Cook County Agent for the Prudential Insurance Company of America, but now living in Pennsylvania, brought suit here to-day asking for an accounting and a receiver for that company.

He alleges that he became agent in February, 1896, and signed a contract, which, since the trouble, he says, the officers have repeatedly tried to get him to surrender, failing in which, he alleges, that they have continued to persecute him and make his work a burden to him until he left the position in December last.

He claims to have been largely instrumental in building up the company's business in the Middle West, but that the action of the officers has lost many customers to him, and he was deprived of commissions. He places his damages at $100,000 and his lost commissions at an additional sum.

SOME POETRY FROM BOSTON.

An Anonymous Production Found on the Statue of Samuel Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—A policeman found this poem pinned to Samuel Adams's statue in Adams Square this morning, and promptly confiscated it:

"Here stand I in conscious pride,
Samuel Adams, deified.
'Twas I who taught men to be free—
The Gospel of sweet liberty.

"They placed me here this space to fill,
'From here he'll look on Bunker Hill.
This spot, 'tis only just and fair,
Henceforth is known as Adams Square.'

"Well done! well said: thou seest my plight,
Not Bunker Hill—by Adamsight."

"PASQUINO."

CHASE AGAIN SEEKS HIS SON.

The Father Has a Conference with the Boy and Uncle and Aunt.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Aug. 15.—It is believed that there will shortly be new developments in the recent alleged kidnapping of Moses Fowler Chase in Michigan.

His father, Frederick Chase of Lafayette, Ind., accompanied by his attorney, arrived at Poland Spring last night and to-day had a long conference with the boy and his aunt and uncle.

Young Chase, who was left a fortune by a relative, had been committed to a Michigan sanitarium by his father. One day in June he was taken from the institution by his aunt, Mrs. M. V. H. Duhumes, and with her and her husband proceeded to New York, followed by detectives in the employ of the boy's father.

In Newark a temporary agreement was made between the father and the uncle and aunt, and the party came to Poland Spring.

None of those interested will divulge the nature or result of the conference.

CHICAGO MERCHANT RESCUER.

Mr. Hecht, with a Student's Aid, Saves a Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 15.—Charles Hecht, a Chicago merchant, and Frank Flavelle, a University of Pennsylvania student, to-day saved Mrs. Elizabeth Simons from drowning at Longport, where they are occupying Summer cottages.

Mrs. Simons had been bathing, and went upon the dock, when her seven-year-old daughter asked her to swim for her amusement. Thinking the water shallow, Mrs. Simons dived into fifteen feet of water. She could not swim and called for help. Flavelle was near by in his yacht and sailed in her direction Hecht plunged in fully dressed, reached her first, and held her up until the yacht arrived, when he helped place her on board.

Mrs. Simons was completely exhausted.

THE BRIGGS HABEAS CORPUS.

Judge Refuses to Confirm Report Giving Child to the Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Justice Scripture to-day refused to confirm the report of Referee E. L. Stevens of Rome, awarding to Mrs. Dr. Edward C. Briggs of Boston the custody of her daughter Dorothy. The referee decided against Dr. Briggs, who sought to secure possession of the daughter on the ground that the mother was a person unfit to care for her.

Mr. Cookinham, counsel for Dr. Briggs, objected to confirming the referee's report. He said the referee had erred most flagrantly in deciding against Dr. Briggs, and claimed Mrs. Briggs was cruel, inhuman, and immoral, reading extracts from the evidence of witnesses to the effect that Mr. Holmes of Milton, Mass.; Mr. Crompton of Boston, Mr. Lisk of Clinton Springs, and Edward Caldwell of New York would, in an action of another nature, be named as co-respondents. Incidental to his argument counsel read a letter from Caldwell found in Mrs. Briggs's desk. It teemed with such terms of endearment as "honey" and "beloved."

Justice Scripture will appoint another referee to-morrow, and the case will be retried. Dr. and Mrs. Briggs, the latter formerly being Lou Lord of Utica, were married in 1887, and they have two children, a son now in the custody of Dr. Briggs, and Dorothy, the child involved in this action. Dr. Briggs is a professor in Harvard. There is a suit for divorce pending against Mrs. Briggs in Massachusetts.

A Brooklyn Wire Walker Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—W. H. Hill of 35 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., a slack rope performer now with Pain's Fall of Manila showing opposite Shenley Park, fell from the slack wire, a distance of thirty-five feet, breaking his arm and otherwise injuring himself. He was taken to the Mercy Hospital. Doctors stated that he was hurt internally. When he fell he was hanging from the wire by a neck strap, which broke.

FRENCH ROYALIST PLOT UNEARTHED

An Orleanist Conspiracy Against the Republican Government.

BONAPARTISTS ALSO ACTIVE

They Shout "Vive l'Empereur" on Hearing from Prince Victor Napoleon.

M. Guerin, President of League of Anti-Semites, Still Holding the Police at Bay.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Matin asserts that M. Fabre, the Magistrate, now has proofs of a conspiracy against the Republican Government, and that the Orleanist Party has expended considerable sums in nationalist propaganda.

At the annual banquet of the Bonapartists to-day, M. Mignot presiding, a telegram from Prince Victor Napoleon was read, saying he relied on the various committees to act energetically under the present grave circumstances. The reading of the telegram was greeted with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Guerin!"

The Young Royalists also assembled at a banquet at St. Maur in honor of the name day of the Duchess of Orleans. Violent attacks were made on the recent measures of the Government.

The warrant for the arrest of M. Guerin, President of the Anti-Semite League, who, with sympathizers, has been barricaded since Saturday in the offices of the league, has been placed in the hands of Magistrate Fabre. Guerin is now regarded as an outlaw in a state of rebellion since his notification of the issue of the warrant. He cannot claim the right of a citizen of exemption from arrest from sunset to sunrise, and the persons garrisoning the headquarters of the league, numbering about forty, are in the same box.

Strict orders have been given to arrest every one attempting to enter or leave the building. Three of Guerin's friends who attempted to leave the place this morning were arrested. They all carried six-chambered revolvers and hatchets, and what Frenchmen designate as "American knuckledusters"; otherwise, brass knuckles.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau conferred several times during the day with M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, and, in consideration of the fact that a recourse to force in the arrest of M. Guerin might lead to a useless sacrifice of life, entailing still graver demonstrations at the obsequies of the victims, the Premier decided not to expose the life of any man, soldier, policeman, or firemen, but leave M. Guerin a choice between self-imprisonment and arrest. Meanwhile it looks as though the affair would have a rather tame ending.

The friends of M. Guerin are busying themselves to rescue him from an impossible and foolish position. Mr. Stevens, son of the well-known artist, obtained to-day from the Government a permit to enter M. Guerin's house, and advised him to surrender at discretion, assuring him that no one doubted his courage, but that he ought not to compromise his friends and the cause by placing human life at stake. M. Joseph Lasies, anti-Semite Deputy for Gers, who received a similar permit, visited M. Guerin at 9 o'clock this evening and conferred with him for three-quarters of an hour, making every effort to persuade Guerin and his associates that further resistance was vain and dangerous. About 10:30 o'clock M. Lasies went to see M. Waldeck-Rousseau. In the Premier's absence he was received by his Chief of Cabinet.

In the course of an interview afterward M. Lasies denied that he was in charge of any negotiations or represented either side. He said he was simply acting on his own responsibility, because he was anxious to avoid strife. "I believe," M. Lasies continued, "that the matter will be arranged to-morrow. M. Guerin and his friends are overexcited. They are disgusted by sleepless nights and the momentary expectation of a police coup. I have succeeded in obtaining an assurance from M. Waldeck-Rousseau that they will not be disturbed to-night and may get needful repose. To-morrow I shall see the Premier and arrange terms. M. Guerin and his associates constitute themselves prisoners. The Premier is not intractable, and will doubtless grant their wish to be treated with indulgence, and M. Guerin's request to be allowed to surrender at the Police Depot instead of being arrested in the Rue Chabrol. I may say that I have spoken not as to myself, but in the name of M. Drumont."

The Assistant Chief of Detectives at 4:20 o'clock this morning went to the house of M. Guerin with a warrant for his arrest. He rang the bell several times, and finally M. Guerin appeared at a window, but refused to open the door, saying: "If you want me come and take me." Thereupon the detective withdrew, M. Guerin calling after him: "You want to fight? Well, we will fight. Permit me to tell you, you are doing very dirty business." Then, turning to his friends, he exclaimed loudly: "Come, comrades; let us die. They will only take me dead." Some of the spectators of the scene shouted "Vive Guerin!"

M. Guerin this evening displayed an anti-Semite tricolor flag on the roof of the Anti-Semite headquarters. On the flag was a motto reading, "France for Frenchmen."

There was considerable excitement, accompanied by demonstrations and scuffles in the Rue Chabrol in the course of the evening. The police made several arrests. As an Anti-Semitic group was standing at the corner of the Faubourg St. Denis and the Rue de Valenciennes, some passers-by cried out "Down with the Jesuits!" A supposed Anarchist then fired several revolver shots, wounding three men. One of them, named Camille, was taken to a hospital, seriously wounded. The alleged Anarchist was arrested.

The leading Jews of Europe are arranging for a meeting in Switzerland in order to form an international association for their defense against the crusade of the anti-Semites and to protect the Jews in France after the Dreyfus court-martial is ended.

INDIANA IRON WORKS BOUGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. Aug. 15.—The Republic Iron and Steel Company, through District Manager Clark, has bought the Ohio Falls Iron Works of New Albany. The plant originally cost $175,000, but its machinery, though in good condition, is old-fashioned. The sale was made by Peter Ahlund, who has held an option on it for eight months. The purchase price was $70,000.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company announces that it will open the plant at once and operate it, going both day and night, as it is taxed for orders far beyond its capacity.

McLean's Canvass for Governor

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—John R. McLean will soon return to Cincinnati to assume personal charge of his campaign for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. He has leased the Shoemaker homestead, in Pike Street, for a period beginning Aug. 20 and ending Nov. 20, and full often will the door swing open in the interim to admit politicians from corners of the State.

The announcement that Mr. McLean had taken the house until Nov. 20 would indicate that he has assurances of the nomination and will actively and personally conduct his Fall campaign. The Duckworth Club has chartered a hotel at Zanesville and will go to the convention 300 strong to shout for McLean.

Canada Excursions.
Canada's great Exposition, Toronto, August 28 to September 9, one fare, return, on all lines. For programmes address H. J. Hill, Toronto.—Adv.

ANTI-GOEBELITES ARE FIRM.

Bolting Kentucky Democrats Hold Their Convention To-day—Will Name a Full Ticket.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 15.—Delegates to the anti-Goebel State Convention of Bryan Democrats are pouring into town on every train. The convention will be called to order in the Chautauqua Auditorium tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock by Major P. P. Johnston, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee prior to the recent Louisville convention, provided he is well enough to get here from Buffalo Lithia Springs.

This afternoon a conference was held by leading delegates from twenty counties, and it was decided that a full State ticket should be nominated, for the reason that Goebel and his entire ticket were named by fraudulent methods, and the party is in no wise bound to respect its mandates.

Col. Tom Turner of Montgomery County, the man who called the first anti-Goebel meeting in the State, said in conference that he wanted to offer a resolution in the convention asking all the new nominees to withdraw provided Mr. Goebel and the men on his ticket withdrew, and then to call another convention and nominate a ticket on which the entire Democracy of Kentucky could agree, thus making the State safely Democratic.

He declared he did not think the Goebel men would accept the proposition, but he wanted to place the blame for the election of a Republican State ticket on them, for he sees no chance for the Democrats to win should the three tickets remain in the field.

Letters and telegrams from every county in the State say large delegations will be here, and the Reception Committee is preparing to care for 2,000 visitors all told. Several special trains will be required to bring them, and all the regular trains to-night are crowded.

No slate has been made up. Ramsey Washington, a Newport attorney, has been favorably mentioned for permanent Chairman. John C. Droeg, a wealthy ironmaster of Covington, has been mentioned as good timber for Treasurer. Col. Tom Turner of Montgomery County has been spoken of for Attorney General.

The delegates already here come from widely separated portions of the State, and they all tell a similar story regarding the revolt against Goebel in their respective districts and counties. They say the disaffection is among that element of the Democratic Party of Kentucky which can be neither bought nor bulldozed, and that every man who has so far made up his mind to vote against Goebel will do so though the heavens fall.

They declare neither Bryan nor Blackburn can influence them to vote for Goebel. The opposition is not only growing in volume but in earnestness. The leaders of the opposition are happy to-night. Many of them think Goebel will withdraw after he sees the strength developed in to-morrow's convention.

The large number of ex-Confederates arriving has created consternation among Goebel's friends, for this is the strongest faction of the revolt against him.

EXPLAINS MR. CROKER'S STAND

J. J. Willett Suggests that the Tammany Leader Yielded to ex-Gov. Stone.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 15.—J. J. Willett of Anniston, who is fostering the Van Wyck boom in this State, when asked today to explain the indifference of Mr. Croker to Mr. Van Wyck, said it was easy enough to do so.

According to Mr Willett, Van Wyck has always belonged to the Brooklyn Democracy, and has never been a Tammany man. In 1884 Van Wyck as Chairman of the Kings County delegation to the National Convention, under the unite rule swung that delegation and thereby the whole State delegation to Grover Cleveland and against Roswell P. Flower, who was Tammany's and Mr. Croker's choice.

Mr. Willett also says he believes Mr. Croker's coming out for Bryan was due to ex-Gov. Stone's oft-repeated threat to throw Mr. Croker out of the window of the next National Convention if he should come there, and that Mr. Croker thinks the best way to keep his seat is to support Bryan.

Mr. Willett says he heard ex-Gov. Stone say that he would make Mr. Croker eat his words of last April, viz., that "Bryan cut no ice and Perry Belmont's views of expansion were correct," and he thinks it appears as if Stone had made his threat good.

MR. CROKER LEAVES THE CITY.

Starts on Mr Nixon's Yacht and Lunches at Brighton Beach.

Richard Croker left the Democratic Club about 10 o'clock yesterday morning in company with Bridge Commissioner Lewis Nixon. Later, with Mrs. Nixon and Mr. Croker's private secretary, they boarded Mr. Nixon's yacht Loudoun, which was anchored in the East River. The yacht then proceeded to Gravesend Bay, where the party landed and went by trolley to the Brighton Beach Hotel, where they were guests at luncheon of Assemblyman Roche. After luncheon Mr. Croker had a conference with Mr. Roche, but neither of them would say what it was about.

Mr. Croker and his party then went to Manhattan Beach and attended Sousa's afternoon concert. Upon its conclusion they returned to Gravesend Bay, and went on board the Loudoun, the yacht immediately putting out to sea. It is understood the yacht was bound for Long Branch, Mr. Croker having announced his intention to visit ex-Senator Murphy at his home there.

At the Democratic Club and at Mr. Croker's real estate office, it was stated that he was not expected back for a week or ten days.

MAKES BRYAN A UNANIMOUS CHOICE.

Ex-Gov. Stone Takes That View of the Croker Interviews.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Ex-Gov. William J. Stone had the following to say to-day regarding the purported interviews with Richard Croker:

"If it is true that Mr. Croker really favors the nomination of Mr. Bryan, Tammany will certainly follow him, and there will be practically no opposition to Mr. Bryan in the convention. The hearty cheers which greeted ex-Gov. Hogg's speech in New York on the Fourth of July would rather indicate that Mr. Bryan is not lacking supporters in the Tammany organization. With Tammany supporting him, there will be but little opposition in the East to Mr. Bryan.

"A statement has been made purporting to come from Mr. Croker that what he said complimentary of Mr. Bryan was not intended as an indorsement of his candidacy for the Presidency, but merely for the purpose of paying a tribute to a deserving public man. Still, it may be that Mr. Croker sincerely thinks that the party can do no better than to nominate Mr. Bryan."

KANSANS ARE AGAINST EVANS.

Republican Congressmen Ask the Removal of the Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—Five Republican members of the Kansas Congressional delegation have joined the Kansas Department of the Grand Army of the Republic in its fight on the retention of the present Commissioner of Pensions. To-day a demand for Evans's immediate removal by the President was signed by United States Senator Baker and Congressmen Calderhead, Miller, Curtis, and Bowersock, and forwarded to Gen. Kay at Brooklyn, who will personally deliver the document to President McKinley at Plattsburg. Commander Coulter of the Grand Army and other leading ex-Union soldiers join in the demand for Evans's removal. All are active Republicans.

Chicago Boy Shoots Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Charles Dottol, sixteen years old, of

WARNS SHIPS HEREABOUTS

Weather Bureau Predicts a Gale Off the New Jersey Coast.

GOT TASTE OF THE HURRICANE

Steamers Beverly and Harald Had a Lively Time with the West Indian Storm—Ward Liner Overdue.

The West Indian storm, which is moving up the South Atlantic Coast, made but little progress northward yesterday. The lowest barometer shown in the Weather Bureau's morning reports was at Charleston, where the glass registered a pressure of 29.62. The night report gave Wilmington, N. C., as showing the lowest pressure—29.66. The storm centre was well out to sea, but its exact location had not been determined. The wind was blowing at Charleston in the morning fifty-six miles an hour, and the Weather Bureau reports last night were to the effect that the storm's violence had not increased.

The Washington office sent notice to the local bureau here yesterday instructing it to notify all interests concerned that the wind would increase to a strong northeast gale off the New Jersey coast during the night and to-day, causing high tides and dangerous seas. Northeast storm signals were accordingly displayed hereabout and there was no change in the instructions up to midnight. The conditions here were said not to be due to the storm off the southern coast but to an independent area of high pressure which might serve to hasten the arrival of the southern storm unless it should meantime be shunted off to sea. The glass here and along the coast north of the Virginia Capes remained stationary yesterday.

Some of the vessels arriving here yesterday got a taste of the West India blow. Capt. Nickerson of the fruiter Beverly said that he sailed from Port Antonio, Jamaica, at 9:50 A. M. on Aug. 9. He had received word of the approaching storm, but as he had perishable fruit aboard he decided to get ahead of it if possible. He was rounding Cape Maysi at 1:45, A. M., of the 10th when the glass showed that he was "in for it," as he expressed it.

It had been gloomy and threatening, and the wind coming from northwest was getting constantly fresher. He decided to run for Castle Island and thread the Crooked Island passage to get into the open sea if possible, believing that he would thus get outside the storm's track. The hurricane was too quick for him, however, for he had not gone more than ten miles beyond Castle Island when it overtook him.

It would be difficult, the Captain said, to exaggerate the violence of the wind. He had been in scores of storms on the ocean, but this was the worst. The windows in the chart house were blown in by the pressure of the wind. The sea was tumbled up into a chaos in short order, and the waves swept the steamer's deck and stove in her cabin doors. The blow lasted twenty-four hours, and during that time the Captain considered himself fortunate in being able to keep steerage way enough to keep the steamer's head up to the sea.

The steamer Harald, also from Port Antonio which arrived yesterday, was in the storm between Cape Maysi and Castle Island. Capt. Utne called it a cyclone. He was in it for nineteen hours on Aug. 10, the wind blowing from west-southwest first and then chasing all around the compass. The blow was accompanied by a terrific downpour of rain and tremendous seas. The steamer was hove to for twelve hours, when she broke her steering gear and for the remaining seven hours she was flung about at the storm's mercy, shipping seas continually and suffering some damage about decks.

Capt. Long of the Atlas Line steamship Alene, which arrived from the West Indies, reported that he stopped at Fortune Island to land some laborers on Aug. 11. He learned while off that port that the island had been visited the night before by a hurricane, which had destroyed a large number of houses and done much property damage, and driven several small vessels ashore. He could not learn whether there had been any loss of life. Other vessels which arrived yesterday and which encountered the storm were the steamship Themis, which was struck by the hurricane off Castle Island on Aug. 10, and the steamship Isis, which encountered it on the 9th.

A dispatch received yesterday from Havana said that some concern was felt there at the non-arrival of the Ward Line steamship Vigilancia, which sailed from New York last Wednesday and was due there on Sunday. At the office of the Ward Line yesterday it was said that no anxiety was felt for the vessel, as she had doubtless run out of her course to get out of the track of the storm.

RELIEF FOR TORNADO VICTIMS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The War Department has arranged to send two more shiploads of supplies to Puerto Rico. The steamer Evelyn of the New York and Puerto Rico Line will sail from New York next Friday with a full cargo of supplies. The use of the vessel was tendered by the steamship company, free of expense. The Government transport McClellan is scheduled to leave New York for San Juan Wednesday, Aug. 23. The auxiliary cruiser Resolute will also be utilized in case it is found necessary.

Secretary Root has received the following dispatch from W. L. Guillaudeu, New York:

"I have read with sincere regret of the devastation wrought in Puerto Rico by the recent hurricane; also note your call for work addressed to Mayors of cities, and in this connection beg to say that if you will designate a responsible representative to whom such contributions shall be consigned, the Old Dominion Steamship Company will most cheerfully transport such contributions over its line free of all charge."

J. M. Emerson, Traffic Manager of the Atlantic Coast Line, has tendered through District Passenger Agent Reed, the use of that system for free transportation of relief supplies. Secretary Root accepted the offer with a letter of thanks.

The Secretary of War was to-day notified by the West Virginia Steel Company that it has forwarded a carload of corrugated iron to New York City, for use in building operations in the devastated districts of Puerto Rico. The iron was accepted, with thanks, and will be shipped at the first opportunity. More contributions of money for the benefit of the Puerto Rican sufferers were received at the War Department to-day, among them $400 from the National Relief Association of the Colonial Dames of America.

Col. Jones, in charge of the army transport service, announced yesterday that all of the remaining contributions received up to date for the relief of the Puerto Ricans will be forwarded on the steamship Evelyn on Friday.

A quantity of the materials already enumerated reached the Quartermaster's Pier, No. 22, Brooklyn, yesterday, and Col. Jones had a number of men at work checking off the various pieces, which included a lot of fish from the Mayor of Boston. Four big cases of clothing for women and children were also received yesterday from Mrs. A. C. Ames and Miss S. C. Ames of Providence, R. I. Of contributions not heretofore enumerated which were sent on the McPherson were twenty packages of compressed foods from the American Compressed Food Company.

There are about 300 tons in the lot going by the Evelyn. The transport McClellan will sail on Aug. 23, and the Mae of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company on Aug. 31, and there will in the meantime be dispatched the vessel to be loaned by the Navy Department.

Mrs. Horace See, Treasurer of the Colonial Aid Association, and Mrs. George R. Sullivan, the widow of an army surgeon, who did active work in behalf of the soldiers during the war, are both active in collecting relief supplies for the Puerto Ricans, and are to have an office to work in in conjunction with the Merchants' Association.

AID FOR PUERTO RICANS.

The following responses to the appeal for aid for the Puerto Rican sufferers made by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer were received yesterday:

M. Guggenheim Sons	$500.00
Cash	25.00
Mrs. Mary Naylor and daughter	1.25
J. D. Walton	4.00
Oberwelser & Liebmann	100.00
C. H. T. Collis	25.00
Abram S. Hewitt	100.00
W. J. Humphreys	25
Albert Arndt	1.00
H. J. Young	1.00
Frederick J. Nott	25.00
Gen. Daniel Butterfield	100.00
"O. M."	10.00
Hotel Kaaterskill, contributed by guests, by John A. Bodkin, Manager	50.60
Cash	10.00
Through New York Tribune—	
Thomas J. Jones	5.00
William L. Andrews	20.00
Daniel Van Pelt	5.00
Cash	2.10
Previously acknowledged	$2,655.21

Gov. Roosevelt has accepted the Chairmanship of the Relief Committee appointed by the Merchants' Association, and has written to William R. Corwine, Secretary of the association: "I will do anything I can to help along what you suggest." In addition of the $3,755 already reported, the Merchants' Association has received from Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co. $250, and from C. F. Heineman $25.

H. B. Hollins & Co. have received the following additional subscriptions for the benefit of the Puerto Rican sufferers:

Mrs. Laurens Joseph	$5.00
S. J. & J. H. Emerson	7.50
Thomas J. Hurley	5.00
Willett & Gray	5.00
F. W. Beers	5.00
Total	$27.50
Amount previously received	1,712.00
Grand total	$1,739.50

The National Bank of North America, 25 Nassau Street, designated by the Secretary of War, has received the following amounts:

The Christian Herald, New York City	$1,000.00
D. E. Thompson, Lincoln, Neb.	100.00
John J. Donaldson, Millbrook, N. Y.	100.00
Nathan Bijur, 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.	100.00
New York Sun, New York	5.50
City of Davenport, Ia., through Hanover National Bank, N. Y.	1,000.00
City of Buffalo, N. Y., Conrad Diehl, Mayor	1,000.00
Larz Anderson, Cincinnati, Ohio, through War Department, Washington	250.00
R. S. H., Baltimore, Md.	1.00
Samuel N. Hoyt, 1 Broadway, N. Y.	100.00
D. O. Mills, 15 Broad Street, N. Y.	250.00
Through the Mayor of the City of New York	2,612.70
Cash	200.00
J. Jewett	5.00
C. B. Trube	10.00
Henry H. Cook, 100 Broadway, N. Y.	100.00
Generous Friend, through Elizabeth M. Hall	20.00
E. H. Stoothoff	2.00
J. W. Kurtz	100.00
G. H.	100.00
G. E.	100.00
Total	$7,086.20

Wholesale Clothiers' Subscriptions.

The subscriptions to the New York Wholesale Clothiers' Fund in aid of the Puerto Rican sufferers which have been received and forwarded to the Bank of North America by the Treasurer, Mr. B. M. Holzman, are as follows:

The American Clothier, by Samuel Knopf, editor	$50.00
Holzman Brothers	50.00
Kohn, Rindskopf & Co.	50.00
L. Lippmann & Sons	25.00
Max Jaffe	25.00
Davis Marks & Sons	25.00
Cohen, Goldman & Co.	25.00
Cane, McCuffrey & Co.	25.00
Lauer, Bland & Sons	25.00
John S. McKeon & Co.	20.00
F. B. Q. Clothing Company	10.00
Cash	10.00
M. Sampter & Sons	10.00
Ivan Frank & Co.	10.00
Hays, Levi & Co.	10.00
Cohn, Brown & Co.	10.00
William Lauterbach	10.00
G. Lippmann & Sons	10.00
Swarts, Jerkowski & Co.	10.00
Herman Heidelberg & Co.	10.00
A. L. Werner & Co.	10.00

Wholesale clothiers who wish to send clothes should address their packages to Col. F. B. Jones, Army Building, Whitehall Street.

WESTCHESTER CHURCH BURNS.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Edifice Practically Destroyed This Morning.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Westchester, of which the Rev. F. M. Clendenin is the pastor, was practically destroyed by a fire, which broke out at 1:10 o'clock this morning. How the fire started is unknown. Policemen Nicholas Turner and Charles Conley were passing the place at that hour when they noticed an unusual illumination within the building.

A moment later one of the great stained glass windows fell with a crash and smoke and flames leaped out in great quantities. Conley ran to the nearest alarm box and tried to turn in a call for the engines but found the apparatus out of order. Conley then went to a citizen's house and with great difficulty succeeded in arousing the inmates and telephoning for the engines.

In the meantime Policeman Turner had aroused the people in the Hotel Hepfer, just across the street, and Proprietor Hepfer gave him a bicycle to go for the engines. He was on his way when the clanging of the gongs informed him of their approach.

By this time the fire had gained great headway. Policeman Conley and some citizens secured axes and tried to batter in the doors to save some of the valuable church records, but the heavy oak panels withstood their work for many minutes.

Isaac Butler, the aged sexton of the church, who for many years has had charge of the place, was finally found wandering around in a dazed condition, and he was induced to get his keys and let the firemen and policemen into the building. There were some heroic efforts made to save the books and such other things as could be taken out, but only a small part was rescued.

At 2:15 o'clock the entire structure and some of the outbuildings were ablaze, and the firemen said the church would be entirely destroyed. They placed the loss at $200,000.

Dr. Clendenin and his family are out of the city at Lake Chautauqua on their annual outing.

St. Peter's Church has been the house of worship of the most aristocratic citizens of Westchester, and the parish is very old. The pastor, Dr. Clendenin, obtained wide notoriety during his controversy with Bishop Potter over the ordination to the Anglican priesthood of Dr. Briggs.

Bishop Potter announced that he would ordain Dr. Briggs at a certain time in St. Peter's Church. The Bishop and the Episcopal Church world generally were rather startled when Dr. Clendenin wrote refusing positively to permit the ceremony to take place in his church, and he was sustained by his parishioners almost unanimously.

European Privileges of the L. A. W.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—At the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen to-day it was announced that, after negotiations which have extended over several years, the League of American Wheelmen has succeeded in securing for its members free or extra cost privileges in Europe similar to those enjoyed by the Cyclists' Touring Club of England. Among these privileges is the free entry of American wheels through the Custom Houses of Continental countries.

Judge Hilton Unconscious, but Rallies.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Judge Hilton had a sinking spell this morning and was unconscious for some time, but rallied, and this afternoon was resting comparatively easy.

For Cooling Drinks

Jugs, Cut Glass, Sterling Mounted, for Champagne and Claret Cups.

Tankards In Rookwood and English hand-painted Pottery, with Sterling Mountings.

Long-handled Sterling Spoons, for Champagne and Claret Cups.

Our book "Before and After Dinner Beverages and a Few Sandwiches," mailed upon receipt of two cents in stamps.

Meriden Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Int'l Silver Company, Successor.
Madison Square, 208 Fifth Ave.

"A Gentle Wind of Western Birth"

Tells no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood, stomach and liver troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

BIG STREET RAILWAY DEAL

Albany and Troy Lines to be Consolidated and Others Acquired.

ANTHONY N. BRADY INTERESTED

Plan Gives Company Monopoly of Street Car Traffic from Albany to Lake George and Bennington, Vt.

Another great street railway combination is well under way. It involves all the roads in Albany and Troy. Anthony N. Brady, at the Hoffman House yesterday, admitted the truth of so much of the report. He would not discuss the other points involved. According to the story, which comes from excellent authority, the consolidation of the Albany and Troy systems will be followed by the absorption of the Troy and New England Road and the taking in of railways in Saratoga, Rensselaer, Washington, and Warren Counties, and in Vermont, which will give the consolidated company a monopoly of street car traffic from Albany to Lake George, on one side of the Hudson, and from Albany and Troy to Sand Lake, New York, and Bennington, Vt., on the other. It means, too, that the new company will be a powerful rival for the local business, so long enjoyed by the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's systems which has made what is known as the Albany and Troy Belt Line one of the best, if not the best paying piece of steam railroad properties in the country.

The Albany Railway Company controls and operates all the street railroads in the Capital City, and its road to Troy has been particularly profitable. The Troy City Railway owns all the street railways in Troy with lines to Green Island, Cohoes, Waterford, Lansingburg, and Albia. The Troy and New England Road is a continuation of the Albia branch and runs to Sand Lake and Averill Park, two Summer resorts largely patroized by residents of Albany and Rensselaer Counties. Ex-United States Senator Murphy and Anthony N. Brady are largely interested in the Troy and Albany Roads and they and their friends control the Troy and New England.

In addition to these, roads have been built or are in process of construction, which will make a continuous road from Troy and Albany via Waterford to Mechanicsville, Stillwater, Schuylerville, Greenwich, Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, and Lake George. On the east bank of the Hudson a road has been built from Bennington, Vt., to Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and the right of way has been secured between the latter place and Lansingburg, one of the terminals of the Troy system.

The possibilities of the consolidation when consummated are very great, and the managers can well make a profitable fight for passenger and express business between Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George on one side of the Hudson, and between Troy and Vermont resorts on the other, to say nothing of the competition of a belt line between Troy and Albany by building a short strip from the southern boundary of Troy to Rensselaer (formerly known as Greenwich and East Albany).

The Troy City Railway is capitalized at $4,000,000, of which $2,000,000 is in 5 per cent. gold-bearing bonds. The Albany Railway has $2,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, and $1,750,000 in common stock. The Troy and New England Road is capitalized at $500,000. Troy stock is quoted at 90, and the bonds at 102. Albany stock is held at 175, and the bonds at 117. The Troy and New England stock is rated at 10, and the bonds at 96.

Under the terms of the consolidation Albany shareholders will receive 8½ shares of the consolidated stock for one of Albany, and the Troy stockholders 1 4-5 for their shares. Mr. Brady said that this part of the arrangement had not been definitely determined.

"Operations looking to a consolidation," said Mr. Brady, "have been going on for some time, and I have no doubt of the early consummation of the plan. Many of the terms have yet to be arranged, but a consolidation of interests is certain. I have nothing to say concerning the other roads mentioned."

It is also reported that those organizing the consolidation propose to purchase the bridges over the Hudson at Congress Street, Troy, between Cohoes and Lansingburg, and from Lansingburg to Waterford. Each of these is used by one or more of the railroad companies interested in the consolidation, and the annual tolls amount to many thousands of dollars. The bridges are owned by private corporations, Thomas A. Knickerbacker, a Troy banker, being the largest holder of bridge stock.

It is understood that there is some opposition in Troy to the consummation of the deal, but those promoting it are said to have already secured a controlling interest in each of the roads directly involved. Clark, Dodge & Co. of Wall Street have had much to do with the coming combination, and the Central Trust Company is also largely interested.

Whitestone and College Point Road.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the New York and North Shore Railroad yesterday, in Flushing, the President and Secretary of the corporation were authorized to execute a lease for all the franchises, rights, and appurtenaces of the Whitestone and College Point Railroad for the term of 999 years. The New York and North Shore Railroad is to pay the stockholders of the Whitestone and College Point Road $4,500 for the first near and a nominal sum after that. The franchise of the Whitestone and College Point Road is a perpetual one granted by the former village Trustees of College Point and Whitestone. It authorises the building of either a single or a double track from Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue, College Point, through Whitestone to Willets Point.

MAKES A FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 15.—William A. Cox, who is detained in prison here on a charge of being a fugitive from justice from Havana, Cuba, this morning, through his attorneys, laid the groundwork for a fight against being taken back to Cuba. He seeks his liberty by means of a writ of habeas corpus which he has applied for.

Cox was arrested some days ago by request of the Havana authorities. Later a Havana newspaper clipping giving alleged details of the charge against Cox was sent to Acting Chief of Police Journee. Since that time nothing has been heard from the Havana authorities. It is believed, however, that they will send the necessary papers and an officer to this city.

The Havana paper alleged that Cox had embezzled $1,500. In his petition for release the prisoner avers that he is being illegally held.

COMBINE TO FIGHT GULF LINE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Radical means are to be used to bring the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road to time in the matter of freight rates. Several of the more prominent roads running southwest from Chicago have decided to cut off all relations with the Gulf line. All divisional arrangements will be discontinued, and the Gulf line left to shift for itself in the matter of through connections.

The question was brought to a head at a meeting of the freight officers of the Western roads in Chicago to-day. The conference was a stormy one, officers of several roads advocating a straight boycott of the Gulf. While this was not agreed to, the result will be practically the same.

The trouble was started by the Gulf line putting in a rate of 80 cents on first-class freight from New York to Southwestern points. This is the same rate as is charged from Chicago to the same Southwestern points.

Officers of the Gulf Road say their road, on account of its roundabout route, cannot get business at the rates demanded by the lines east of the Missouri River.

Seaboard Air Line Plans a Branch.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—The Seaboard Air Line has started a surveying party from Augusta to run a line to its road at Athens, shortening the distance between this city and Augusta. Next week the application for charter will be advertised in each county through which the road will run. The name of the line will be the Chattanooga, Augusta and Charleston Air Line.

TRANSVAAL DELAYS TO ACT

Reply to the British Proposals Not Yet Forwarded.

WAR TALK ABSORBS PRETORIA

In Spite of Preparations It Is Said There that Alarming Rumors Have No Foundation.

PRETORIA, Aug. 15.—The reply of the Government of the South African Republic to the proposal of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to refer to a joint commission of inquiry the effect of the franchise reforms upon the status of the Uitlanders has not yet been sent to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa.

The Executive Council concluded its session to-day at 12:30 P. M., when orders were issued to the Field Cornets to give out Mauser rifles in exchange for Martini-Henry rifles. A great crowd gathered to receive the arms. The possibility of war with Great Britain is about the only subject discussed, and it is generally felt that Burghers should be consulted before extreme measures are adopted. It is said here, in spite of the war preparations, that the various alarming rumors in circulation are without foundation.

President Krüger has issued a brochure, supporting his proposal regarding the removal of religious disabilities. It is characterized by a free use of scriptural text. He argues that the exclusion of the Jews from citizenship intensifies their hatred for Christianity, and he urges that the full franchise should be given to "all who believe in the revelation of God through His Word in the Bible."

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 15.—No reply has been received here up to the present from the Transvaal Government on the subject of the latest British proposals for a peaceable settlement of the questions in dispute, and a dispatch from Pretoria says the reply, when sent, will be disappointing, and that it is feared the result will be the breaking off of negotiations. Great anxiety prevails at the capital of the Transvaal.

A NEW BRITISH COMMANDER.

Grave Situation Indicated by the Sending of Lieut. Gen. Walker to South Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, who, it was announced yesterday in a dispatch from Cape Town, would be relieved as commander of the British troops in South Africa, as a result of his alleged Boer sympathies, has been recalled, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Walker has been appointed to replace him. Gen. Walker is regarded as one of the ablest men in the army. His appointment, therefore, is taken to indicate that the situation is graver. Gen. Walker will come to London on Thursday to receive final instructions.

The Daily Chronicle, which regards Gen. Butler's virtual dismissal as "an indication that the country is being hurried into war," says: "His offense was that he spoke rough words of truth about that precious organization, the South African League. We are convinced that he acted for the honor and clear interests of the empire."

Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick William Edward Forestier-Walker, K. C. B., Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, is the eldest son of the late Sir Edward W. Forestier-Walker, K. C. B., who married Lady Mabel Ogilvie-Grant, a daughter of the sixth Earl of Seafield. He was educated at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and entered the Scots Guards in 1862. He served in the Kaffir War of 1877, and was Military Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere in 1878 and 1879. In the latter year he served in the Zulu campaign, and was Quartermaster General in Bechuanaland in 1884. He commanded the infantry brigade at Aldershot in 1889 and 1890, and commanded the troops in Egypt from 1890 to 1895. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1894, and a year later was appointed to the position which he has held up to the present time, that of Lieutenant General Commanding the Western Military Division of Great Britain. In 1887 he married Miss Mabel Ross, daughter of Lieut. Col A. E. Ross.

Transvaal Reformers Not Alarmed.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, who confirms the report that warrants have been prepared for the arrest of 147 members of the Reform Party in the Transvaal, of which 22 are urgent, says the date for executing the warrants is uncertain, and that the whole thing is regarded as a bluff.

British Volunteers for South Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Daily Mail says that Gen. Lord Garnet Wolseley, the Commander in Chief, has sanctioned 100 volunteers of the London Scottish Rifles going to South Africa in the event of war.

Transvaal Government Buying Mules.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 15.—The Transvaal Government is purchasing all the mules possible, paying as high as £20 for each animal.

VON MIQUEL NOT TO RESIGN.

Prussian Finance Minister on Good Terms with Emperor William.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"I am in a position to deny the rumors of a disagreement between Emperor William and Dr. von Miquel, (Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Prussian Minister of Finance.) The stories that the Minister intends to resign are without foundation. He was absent from the fêtes that followed the opening of the Dortmund-Ems Canal simply because he did not have his uniform with him.

"With reference to the Agrarian attacks on the Canal bill the Kaiser is said to have exclaimed indignantly, 'If I had retreated before this attack I might as well abdicate at once.'"

Samoan Report Only a Stop-Gag.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The correspondent of The Times at Apia, Samoa, in a letter which appears this morning, expresses the opinion that the report of the commission offers the best security ever afforded for good order in Samoa and a maintenance of good relations between the three powers; but he says he cannot believe that this or any other scheme, which depends for its success upon the absence of domestic and foreign international intrigue, can serve any purpose but that of a stop-gap.

France Takes a Chinese Island.

HONGKONG, Aug. 15.—A newspaper published in Macao, the Portuguese seaport at the southwest entrance of the Canton River, reports that France has occupied the Island of San-chau, west of Macao, as an assertion of her right to the Province of Kwang-Tung in the event of the partition of China.

Russian Royalty to Visit Victoria.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that Emperor Nicholas and the Empress will visit Queen Victoria about the end of the present month.

Printers' Wives Form an Auxiliary.

A Women's Auxiliary League of the Allied Printing Trades Council was formed last night by the wives and sisters of the members of the Typographical Union and other allied trades. The meeting was held in the rooms of the Social Reform Club, at 45 University Place. About fifty women were present. Mrs. John W. Bogart was chosen temporary Chairman and Miss M. B. Coffin permanent Secretary. Committees were appointed.

To Organize a State Bryan League.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Calvin E. Keach of Lansingburg, Chairman of the Chicago Platform Democrats of Eastern New York, with Thomas D. Salmon, Secretary, and E. F. Hunting, Treasurer, to-day sent out an invitation for a conference to be held at the Town Hall in Saratoga on Aug. 22 for the purpose of organizing a "Bryan League of the Empire State." The call disclaims emphatically that it is intended to create discord in the Democratic Party.

NO NASTY YELLOW FINGERS WHEN YOU SMOKE

SELECT SOCIETY CIGARETTES
PURE & PLEASANT

Selected Tobacco, thinest and purest rice paper, lightest paste possible, No Drugs or poisonous matter; that is why there is no stain. A purer or pleasanter smoke cannot be obtained.

PACKET OF TEN 5¢

L. MILLER & SONS,
543 Broadway,
New York, U. S. A.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS KILLS.

A Child Dies at Poughkeepsie After Being Ill Two Days—Autopsy Is Performed.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—A death from infantile paralysis occurred this morning, the victim being John Sokalski, aged four years and nine months.

The case has aroused wide interest as all the symptoms were pronounced, and the child died within two days. It was taken ill Sunday with convulsions after having partaken liberally of watermelon. Prior to that it was in good health.

Monday Dr. D. M. Sheedy was summoned and he at once saw that the child was afflicted with poliomyletes. Paralysis affected one leg, contracting the foot. This morning the little sufferer passed away.

The case was reported to Coroner Frost, who authorized Dr. Sheedy to make an autopsy. Dr. Sheedy telegraphed to Prof. Brooks of the New York Post Graduate School and Hospital, who arrived in Poughkeepsie this afternoon and the two doctors spent the whole afternoon in making a thorough examination.

The organs of the body were found in a normal condition. The spinal cord, however, was affected. Prof. Brooks took a section of the cord to New York with him for examination. About one month must elapse before a report will be made. Dr. Sheedy said that he thought the autopsy exploded the malaria theory, as the spleen was normal and malaria has a tendency to enlarge it.

The existence of poison in the intestinal tract is suspected. This is the only supposition which fits the varying conditions of all the cases. Dr. Sheedy condemns the common use of fruits by children and also tomatoes and watermelons. His objections to fruit and to the vegetables named are that the animal heat of the body forces their early decomposition, thus forming poisonous gases.

PECULIAR CONEY ISLAND DEATH.

Frank Buntz, a piano player at Martin McDonald's music hall on Tilyou's Walk, Coney Island, died last night under suspicious circumstances. There was a cakewalk in the music hall, and it is said there was a fight over one of the women walkers.

About 10 o'clock the Coney Island police were notified that Buntz had died in a room in the hotel, without medical attendance. Dr. Cochrane went to the hotel with an ambulance and viewed the body. He did not see any marks of violence and gave a certificate of death from natural causes.

About midnight the police learned that there had been a fight, and that Buntz had been kicked in the stomach. Dr. Cochrane with Dr. Pierce again examined the body, which had been removed to the Morgue, but they could not find any marks of violence. There was a swelling on the back of the neck, but it would be almost impossible, the doctors say, to tell what caused it.

The police are making an investigation, and some arrests may be made to-day. The dead man was twenty-five years old, and came from 905 Cherry Street, Philadelphia.

OPPOSITION TOBACCO COMPANY.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—Campbell, Wild & Co., bankers, received information to-day that the incorporation of Buchanan & Lyall, a tobacco company of Brooklyn, with $4,000,000 capital, meant that a combination had been formed to fight the American Tobacco Company. The new trust will deal directly with the retailers of the country, and it is learned that the latter are being notified of the new combination. Heretofore the retailers have been forced to handle the trust brands of tobacco, because the jobbers could furnish them with no others. The jobbers, it is asserted, have been controlled by the American Tobacco Company.

The new combination is composed of leading hitherto anti-trust manufacturers. The members of the combination are as follows: Cameron & Cameron, T. C. Williams Company, R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company, W. F. Hancock, John Cullingsworth, and J. G. Dill, Richmond; Venable Tobacco Company, Zimmer & Co., Watson & McGill, and David Dunlap, Petersburg; Nall & Williams, and Harry Weissinger, Louisville; Wilson & McCall, Middletown, Ohio; Shelby Tobacco Company, Cincinnati; Beck & Co., Chicago; Bloch Brothers, Wheeling; S. F. Mess, Rochester; D. H. McAlpin, New York City; Globe Tobacco Company, and Bagley Company, Detroit.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, northeasterly winds, becoming high, with gales on the coast.

The storm centre off the Atlantic Coast has moved slowly northward since yesterday morning, and was central last night off the South Carolina coast. At Charleston a maximum velocity of thirty-six miles from the northeast was reported, but at 8 P. M. the velocity had dropped to twenty-four miles per hour. Storm signals have been extended on the Atlantic Coast as far as Portland, and advisory messages issued to all concerned that northeast gales will prevail to-day along the Middle Atlantic Coast, causing high tides and dangerous seas.

There has been rain in the Middle and South Atlantic States, except Florida, and thunderstorms in the Gulf States. There were also thunderstorms in Colorado. The high pressure area in the North has caused a continuance of the moderate temperatures in the North and East States, while throughout the West they have been high under the influence of a marked low pressure area, central last night in South Dakota. Maximum temperatures of 102 degrees occurred at Abilene, Texas, and Phoenix, Arizona. In the Pacific Coast and plateau States generally fair weather has prevailed, except showers in the North Pacific States Monday night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	69	67	67
6 A. M.	67	61	62
9 A. M.	75	65	70
12 M.	75	68	74
4 P. M.	78	74	76
6 P. M.	75	72	73
9 P. M.	70	67	68
12 P. M.	69	66	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69¾
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1898	72
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOCKHAVEN, Penn., Aug. 15.—A sawmill, shingle mill, and planing mill, together with a large quantity of shingles and dressed lumber at Flinton, Cambria County, owned by Charles Kreamer of this city, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $15,000.

Wm Vogel & Son

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.
Everything for Men's Attire.
Broadway and Houston St.

An Old Nurse for Children.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—R. S. Wortley, Stamford, Conn., (son-in-law of Admiral Schley.)

ASTOR—Dr. Brown Torne, Philadelphia.

BUCKINGHAM—H. C. Van Schaack, Denver.

EMPIRE—M. Laernoes, Flushurg, Holland.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Nelson Parker, Boston.

GRAND—James Baker, Havana; Dr. A. B. Hartinger, United States Army; Joseph R. Holmes, England; H. A. Douglas, Havana.

GILSEY—P. H. Brereton, United States Revenue Cutter Service.

HOFFMAN—Daniel S. Lamont, Millbrook, N. Y.; J. F. Piggott, Montreal; ex-Mayor George E. Green, Binghamton.

HOLLAND—L. T. Michener, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Huntly D. Gordon, Scotland; Terrence V. Powderly, Washington; Gen. A. G. Greenwood, Havana.

MANHATTAN—William W. Farnam, New Haven, Conn.; M. B. Ryan, London; David Belasco, New York; S. B. Grundy, Toronto; C. R. Joy, Yokohama, Japan.

MURRAY HILL—C. B. Tucker, Bermuda; C. B. Hibbard, Ottawa; W. Lawrence Gill, England.

NETHERLAND—John Byrne, Buffalo.

PLAZA—Mink Cornish, Durango, Mexico.

SAVOY—F. T. Charles, Albany.

STURTEVANT—The Rev. W. O. Shepard, D. D., Chicago.

WALDORF—Sigismund Kutnow, London; Dr. Alexander Williams, United States Army; M. E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four," Cincinnati; S. B. Elkins, Jr., West Virginia; Henry Fletcher, London; Macdonald Beaumont, London.

WESTMINSTER—Alphonso Delgado, New Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Atwood, A. E., De Kalb, Ill.; A. E. Atwood, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Andrews, M. T., Milan, Mo.; dry goods; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Appleton & Edge, Lexington, Ky.; C. H. Edge, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Butler, J. H., Fayette, Mo.; R. H. Henley, dry goods and notions; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Boyd, T. B., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. Richardson, men's furnishing goods; Imperial Hotel.
Brenkle, William, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. J. Granger, 408 Grand Avenue.
Bush & Bull Company, The, Williamsport, Penn.; Arthur R. Baker, dry goods; 340 Broadway.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. S. Marsden, furnishing goods; 9 Walker Street.
Bear, G. H., York, Penn.; C. A. Mester, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Browning, King & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. N. Bayless, clothing; Grand Hotel.
Brocksmidt & Hohlt, Brenham, Texas; William Niebuhr, general merchandise; Hotel Belvedere.
Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Breslin, carpets and rugs; Grand Hotel.
Barber, George D., Pomona, Cal.; general merchandise.

GOVERNOR EXTOLS FIREMEN

Short But Stirring Speech to the State Delegates.

THE CONVENTION AT YONKERS

Town Gayly Decorated in Honor of the Association — Notable Collection of Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Aug. 15.—To-day is a red-letter day for Yonkers, and as Mayor Sutherland observes, marks the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the "Queen City of the Hudson," which, although the seventh city in the State in point of population, has heretofore been content to share the reflected glory of the metropolis instead of launching out on her own account. But to-day Yonkers has leaped into prominence as the place in which the State Firemen's Association is holding its twenty-seventh annual convention. She feels that the eyes of the State are upon her, and has risen equal to the occasion. Not only has she got out her best bib and tucker, she is resplendent in brand new gala attire, has donned a veritable Joseph's coat, and appears to the astonished visitor in a bewildering blaze of color by day and of light by night.

Even that most conservative of individuals, the oldest inhabitant, is for once fain to confess that the decorations are the most elaborate Yonkers has ever displayed. Tradesmen and residents have vied with each other in artistic ingenuity, with the result that the town from the railroad station upward and downard is a revel of vivid flags and bunting, in which the national colors of every country, seemingly, have joined. Most conspicuous among these emblems, however, after the ever-glorious Stars and Stripes, are the flags of Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Germany. More conspicuous still are presentments of red-shirted, blue-trousered fire laddies painted on big squares of canvas and adorning the fronts of buildings. What these pictures lacked in excellence of draughtsmanship they made up for in the brightness of their hues and the heartiness of such devices as "Welcome to the Gallant Firemen," "Honor the Brave," "Hello! Bill!" "The Town is Yours," &c. And there were not a few portraits of Dewey, "the greatest 'fireman' of them all," as it was explained underneath some of them.

But Yonkers's crowning glory, the pride of Yonkers's heart, is a triumphal arch on Getty Square. This is an imposing structure of plaster and white painted wood. It is flanked by four Ionic columns, each of which is topped with a white sphere, and around the shaft of which tricolor bunting is entwined. The arch itself is gayly decked with flags of all nations. In the opinion of Yonkers this arch is a marvel of art, a thing of surpassing beauty, and there is general regret that it will not remain unto the town a joy forever.

Over 300 delegates attended the first session of the convention to-day, which was honored by the presence for a brief space of Gov. Roosevelt. It was opened in the Music Hall this morning at 10 o'clock, when Thomas O'Connor of Waterford, President of the association, called the meeting to order. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Allison of the Day Spring Presbyterian Church offered prayer, after which sixty boys and girls sang "The Stars and Stripes Forever" to the accompaniment of Murray's Military Band. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Leslie Sutherland, to which President O'Connor responded. Addresses were also made by Francis P. Treanor, President of the Board of Police Commissioners; John F. Brennan of the Board of Education, and G. B. Eggleston, a Trustee of the State Firemen's Home at Hudson. Secretary Thomas Honahan next read the annual report, which showed that the association was financially prosperous, notwithstanding the defalcations committed some time ago. At the afternoon session J. F. Schlosser, a Trustee of the home at Hudson, read a report from the committee appointed to investigate the alleged abuses at the home. The committee found that there was no real ground for the charges, and the report was placed on file.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived on the 3:31 train. He was met by a reception committee and by Company A, First Regiment, National Guard. He took his seat in a carriage beside the Mayor, and, escorted by the committee and Guardsmen, was driven through the principal streets and under the triumphal arch to a stand that had been erected in front of the Soldiers' Monument in Manor Hall Park.

Here the Governor was formally welcomed by John Mulligan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and in return made a few remarks to the enthusiastic crowd that had assembled, expressive of the pleasure it afforded him to visit Yonkers.

He was then conducted to the Music Hall hard by. The session of the convention was immediately suspended, and the Governor was wildly cheered. Here also his address was very brief.

"I felt drawn in a very peculiar manner to your organization," he said in the course of his remarks, because I have been a volunteer myself. I have watched from close range the war which you wage on your enemy, and know what it is to be a fireman, and the nerve and courage and physical endurance which is necessary to do the work you have to perform. When we are about to feel melancholy, and have not enough strife in ordinary affairs, I think it does us good to consider three or four professions in which men during time of peace lead a life quite as dangerous and as sure to evoke the same nerve and courage as is required of the soldier in time of war. Among such I class the fisherman on the banks of Newfoundland, and a first-class railroad man, are such as have the qualities most needed in a good soldier, and in like manner the qualities needed in a volunteer fireman.

"Yours is a noble service. It is not only that you save property and at times life, but you hold up to every one a high type of citizenship by rendering disinterested service to the public."

The Governor left Yonkers for New York again shortly after 4 o'clock.

At 5 o'clock there was an exhibition of hook and ladder work at the Getty Hotel by the Life Saving Corps of the Yonkers Fire Department.

This evening a vaudeville performance in honor of the delegates was given at the Music Hall.

The convention will end on Friday, when there will be a grand parade, with 100 companies in line, followed at night by a brilliant pyrotechnical display on the Hudson. Over eighty special prizes, many of which have been contributed by local tradesmen, will be distributed after the parade. These include prizes for the tallest, shortest, stoutest, thinnest, oldest, and youngest men in the parade, a prize (box of perfume) for the fireman with the youngest wife, another (barrel of flour) for the one with the biggest family, and a special one, consisting of a picture, for the man with the largest mouth and longest tongue.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S MOVEMENTS

To Make a Quiet Tour—May Take Up the Complaint of Far Rockaway Citizens.

Gov. Roosevelt brought his season of retirement at Oyster Bay to an end yesterday. He spent the day in this city and at Yonkers, and this morning he will leave on a short trip into the interior. He does not expect to spend much more time at his Summer home this season.

The Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, reached the city shortly after noon. He proceeded to the Union League Club, where he lunched with the Rev. Josiah Strong. At 2:55 o'clock P. M. he took a train for Yonkers, where he went to address the State Firemen's Convention. He returned at 5 o'clock.

Last evening Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Chairman Odell were the guests of Congressman Lucius N. Lithauer at dinner at the Holland House.

The Governor will go up the Erie Road to-day to Olcott, Niagara County, to make a speech at a county fair there. He will go in a private car, but the trip is to be made much more quietly than his famous swing around the State just before the election. Mrs. Roosevelt will be in the party. On Friday the Governor will speak at Silver Lake, and Saturday at Chautauqua. From there he will go to Plattsburg for a stay of several days, in the course of which he may pay a visit to President McKinley at Bluff Point.

Concerning the complaint of the citizens of Far Rockaway, who appointed a committee to ask him to remove the Sheriff of Queens for failure to close up a gambling place, the Governor said that if the matter reached him he would take it up with the Attorney General. He could not, he said, interfere directly without first having a thorough investigation made through the regular legal channels.

The committee from Far Rockaway was reported to be at the Grand Union Hotel while the Governor was in the Grand Central Station, but they failed to make connection.

FAR ROCKAWAY CITIZENS WIN.

While James Harper, William Woodhill, and their associates on the committee of Far Rockaway citizens which has been endeavoring to close an alleged gambling house in that section were hunting for Gov. Roosevelt yesterday to lay before him complaints against Sheriff Baker of Queens County and the police officials of New York City because they would not close the place vans drove up to the house and within an hour the house was stripped.

A crowd gathered to watch the removal of the furniture from the house, and to them a man who is said to have been connected with the place said that within a few days the residents of the neighborhood would wish the old tenants back, for the house was to be let as a colored boarding house.

BODY OF A MAN FOUND.

Lying in the Morgue at Jamaica is the body of an unidentified man, about fifty years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighing about 150 pounds. The body was found at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by the side of the road at Whitepot, town of Newtown. The body is dressed in a workman's suit. A cap, size 7½, marked "Stitch," was found. In the pockets were found two pawn tickets in the name of J. J. Friell, 987 Mrytle Avenue, Brooklyn, and a time book marked "H. Althoss, 1,673 Third Avenue, Manhatton."

At the above address it was said last night that no person of that name lived there.

SERIOUSLY HURT AT A FIRE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—The City of Talladega, Ala., was visited by a $60,000 fire this morning. Four brick blocks, which cost $20,000, and large stocks of merchandise were destroyed.

W. F. Handley fell from an awning while fighting the fire, and was seriously injured. During another fire some hours later the residence property of Dr. B. B. Simmons was burned. Insurance unknown.

The records of the Alabama Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias were burned, and a grand lodge meeting will have to be called to replace them.

PENNSYLVANIA FERRY SHED.

Some time in the near future a handsome new ferry house is to be erected at the Desbrosses Street ferry station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The new building will be two stories high, with a copper front. The second story will be for passengers using the upper decks of the ferryboats and the ground floor for vehicles and baggage as well as passengers.

When completed the building will be 215 by 200 feet, and similar to the ferry house at West Twenty-third Street. Double-decked ferryboats will be put on as soon as the company has the new building up and ready for use.

The company will abandon the south slip as soon as the new one is completed. It will be the largest in this city, the side which is already finished being 765 feet long, extending from the dock line to beyond the pier bulkhead.

STEAM YACHT ARIA LAUNCHED.

E. H. Blake's new steam yacht Aria was successfully launched yesterday afternoon from the works of Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Morris Heights, and was christened by Miss Fiske of this city. Mr. Blake was represented by F. W. Goodwin of Bangor, Me., Mr. Blake's home. W. H. Blake will be the Aria's master.

The Aria's engines, machinery, fittings, and hull, which has four steel water-tight bulkheads and coal bunkers of large capacity, are all of the most improved modern design. Her contract speed is to be sixteen knots, but her builders expect, from her fine lines and powerful engines, at least a knot over that.

The accommodations are very commodious and elegant, the main saloon being finished in ivory and gold. Mr. Blake expects to go up to Newfoundland in her this Fall for the caribou shooting, and has a Southern trip in view for next Winter.

INDIANA AXLEMAKERS STRIKE.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—The axlemakers at the Steam Forge Milling Company, in New Albany, Ind., on the Ohio River opposite Louisville, went out on strike yesterday, because their demand for a 15 per cent. increase in wages was refused. The company is a branch of the Republic Steel and Iron Company. It is said the company offered an advance of 10 per cent., which was refused. No attempt will be made to replace the strikers with imported workmen, and it is thought an arrangement will be shortly reached.

There is also a strike threatened in this city among the men employed by the Louisville Steam Forge Company, similar to that in New Albany. This company is not in the big trust. Members of the company say they are willing to compromise, but that the volume of business does not justify the advance in wages demanded. The axlemakers have no union, but preliminary arrangements for organization are under headway.

IDENTITY OF A BODY DOUBTED.

Lying at the Morgue inclosed in a sealed metallic coffin is the body of a man which the authorities say is that of William Stemmler. The friends of Stemmler are not sure of this, and as the authorities will not open the coffin or allow it to be opened they have refused to accept the body, which arrived from Potter's Field Saturday, where it was disinterred. Unless it is claimed today the dead again be taken to Potter's Field and reinterred.

Stemmler was an upholsterer, who lived with his wife at 1,245 Park Avenue. He was seventy-five years of age. Several months ago he was in ill-health, and went to the Presbyterian Hospital. An operation was performed. He grew worse and was sent to the German Hospital, thence to Bellevue, and to the City Hospital. Mrs. Stemmler, with two women, who live in the same house, called at Blackwell's Island and found her husband in Ward 12, and was told he was too ill to be seen. She informed the people in charge that she would bury her husband if he should die, and under no circumstance did she want his body sent to Potter's Field.

Mrs. Stemmler waited a week, and on Aug. 3 sent a friend, Mrs. Rodenbaugh, of 1,245 Park Avenue, to the hospital at Blackwell's Island to see her husband. The woman was told that he had been dead several days. He had, in fact, died July 27, and had been buried in Potter's Field. Then Mrs. Stemmler after much trouble induced the authorities to have the body exhumed. On Aug. 11 she received a letter from Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue informing her that the body of her husband was at the Morgue awaiting her disposition. Mrs. Stemmler's friends called at the Morgue Saturday and asked permission to see the body to ascertain whether it was that of her husband or not. This was refused, as the State health laws require a disinterred body to be inclosed in a metallic casket and not to be exposed. Mrs. Stemmler wants to be sure that the body is that of her husband. She claims that the body has been dissected. This the authorities deny.

Commissioner Keller will be appealed to in the matter to-day.

Automobile Club of America.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—The Automobile Club of America, with principal offices in New York City, was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. It purposes to maintain a social club devoted to the sport of automobilism and to its development throughout the country. The club will arrange for pleasure runs, and encourage road contests of all kinds among owners of automobiles. The Directors are Frank C. Hollister, Charles R. Flint, George Moore Smith, Winslow E. Busby, Whitney Lyon, George F. Chamberlin, Homer W. Hedge, and William Henry Hall of New York City, and Everit Macy of Scarborough-on-Hudson.

Myriads of Butterflies in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Myriads of butterflies filled the air in the vicinity of the Pullman residence when the first rays of the morning sun glinted across the lake. With the coming of the day the visitors started to fly away. At 11 o'clock the numbers were greatly diminished. The butterflies had come the night before and settled in swarms around the residence, till the building seemed to be alive with the beautiful insects. They lit on the trees and shrubs and vines in such numbers that the leaves were almost obscured from view.

Canadian Railway Station Robbed.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Seven thousand dollars in bank bills were stolen from the Canadian Pacific Railway Station at Joliette, Que., last night. This is the third time within three years that the station has been robbed. On the first occasion the safe was rifled of $6,000. The second time $3,200 was taken, and the station burned to cover the crime.

CHEERS WIN THE PRESIDENT

He Rewards Them with a Speech at Catholic Summer School.

PATRIOTISM IS HIS SUBJECT

Pretty Decorations and a Warm Welcome Prepared in Honor of the Nation's Chief Magistrate.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 15.—President McKinley, accompanied by Private Secretary Cortelyou, left the Hotel Champlain this morning at a few minutes past 11 o'clock and was driven down to the auditorium on the grounds of the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain.

A triumphal arch of evergreens interlaced with American flags had been erected at the entrance to the grounds, and the auditorium and many of the cottages had been decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the President's visit. The road from the hotel to the Summer School grounds was lined with people anxious to get a glimpse of Mr. McKinley. As the President entered the auditorium the spectators arose and sang the following song, composed for the occasion and set to the music of Donizetti's "El Puritani":

Welcome, our Nation's leader; welcome to fair Champlain;
Proudly we hail thy coming, and greet thee with acclaim.
Hail to the Chief of our Nation, loyal and brave and true;
List to the song of welcome gladly we sing to you.
Faithful to God and country, forever pledged and true;
Oh, guard our starlit banner of the red, white, and blue.
All hail, our noble President, all hail with loud acclaim;
God bless thine every effort and crown thy worthy name.
Hail to the chief, &c.

The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, President of the Catholic Summer School, then introduced President McKinley. Father Lavelle's speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and when, during the course of his remarks, he predicted that "the many millions of people recently brought under our protectorate would make American citizens as loyal, as sturdy, and as true as those that are here to-day," the audience cheered. Father Lavelle said in part:

"Two years ago we were honored by a visit from the well-beloved Chief Magistrate of our Nation. He was then at the beginning of his Administration, for which we augured the greatest possible happiness and prosperity, to himself and to every portion of the United States.

"During these two years our country has gone through one of the most remarkable wars in history, and the royal red and the loyal white and the azure blue of the Stars and Stripes have floated victorious over every field and on every sea.

"We know what American victory means; it means not to oppress; it means not to tread upon the backs of the fallen; it means to lift them up to place them upon their feet, and to do all that is in our power to extend civilization and comfort and happiness and prosperity to all mankind.

"This war has brought under the dominion and protectorate of the Stars and Stripes many millions of our Catholic people, far removed some of them from the American Continent, but we predict for them unhesitatingly but they will make American citizens as loyal as sturdy and as true as those that are here to-day, Mr. President, and no man could ask more."

As President McKinley arose the audience applauded, cheered, waved flags, handkerchiefs and parasols until he made a motion for them to desist. He had not intended to speak, but the warmth of the greeting evidently caused him to change his mind. He said:

"Father Lavelle, members of the Catholic Summer School, Ladies and Gentlemen: I had not intended to say a word, but cannot sit in silence in the presence of this splendid demonstration of your good will and patriotism. I cannot forbear to give expression to my very high appreciation of the gracious welcome you have given me here to-day, and the more than gracious word of commendation uttered by your President.

"Whatever the Government of the United States has been able to accomplish since I last met you here has been because the hearts of the people have been with the Government of the United States. Our patriotism is neither sectional nor sectarian. We may differ in our political and religious beliefs, but we are united for country.

"Loyalty to the Government is our National creed. We follow, all of us, one flag. It symbolizes our purposes and our aspirations; it represents what we believe and what we mean to maintain, and, wherever it floats, it is the flag of the free, the hope of the oppressed; and wherever it is assailed at any sacrifice it will be carried to a triumphant peace."

"We have more flags here than we ever had before. They are in evidence everywhere. I saw them carried by little ones on your lawn, and as long as they carry these flags in their little hands there will be patriotism in their hearts. That flag now floats from the homes of the millions; even from our places of worship; it is seen from our school houses; from the shops and the factories, and it waves from the camp of the pioneer in the distant outpost, and to the lumberman's hut in the dense forest.

"It is found in the home of the humblest toiler, and what it represents is dear to his heart. Rebellion may delay, but it can never defeat its blessed mission of liberty and humanity. I thank you again for this most cordial and gracious greeting."

At the close of the President's speech the audience joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then formed in line and filed across the stage and shook hands with Mr. McKinley. The President and Father Lavelle then left the building and inspected the grounds, followed by the crowd. Then the President and Mr. Cortelyou were driven back to the Hotel Champlain.

Among those who were present at the reception were ex-Fire Chief Hugh Bonner, Judge Beach, and John H. Spellman of New York; Gen. Guy V. Henry, Col. Peddrond Rice, and Lieut. Duvall; Congressman Sibley of Franklin, Penn.; Senator George Chahoon of Ausable Forks, N. Y.; Gen. Stephen Moffitt of Plattsburg, Judge Ryan and Judge Maurice J. Power of New York City, Senator Graney of Dobbs Ferry, and the Right Rev. Mgr. James Laughlin, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

TO ENTERTAIN THE PRESIDENT.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 15.—A committee consisting of Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, Robert L. Pitcairn, and E. M. Bigelow of Pittsburg, Penn., arrived here to-night to invite President McKinley to attend the reception to be tendered the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment in Pittsburg upon the return home from the Philippines on Aug. 28.

The President accepted the invitation, and will leave here Saturday evening, Aug. 26, arriving in Pittsburg Sunday evening.

There will be a review and the entire State militia of Pennsylvania will be in Pittsburg on the occasion.

Secretary Hay Visits Mr. McKinley.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Secretary of State Hay, accompanied by his son Adelbert H. Hay, arrived here this evening, coming by steamer from Burlington, Vt. He had a short talk with the President this evening. He will return to his Summer home, at Newbury, N. H., to-morrow afternoon.

Chicago Brickyard Strike Over.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—After an enforced idleness of three weeks, all of the workmen in the South Side brickyards will resume work to-morrow, in accordance with an agreement drawn up to-day between representatives of the manufacturers, and a committee from the strikers. The workingmen secure no new concessions, and return to work under precisely the same conditions that they left them. While President Carroll of the Building Trades Council will not concede that the strike was lost, he confesses that he is unable to mention any material gain.

Royal Jewels for Mrs. David Moffat.

While in Europe recently David Moffat, the Colorado millionaire, purchased some of the royal jewels which the Queen Regent of Spain surrendered to the public Treasury at the time of the war with the United States. Mr. Moffat's purchases included a diamond necklace, for which he paid $80,000, and a diamond tiara for which he gave $40,000. Mr. Moffat is a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and on the occasion of a little gathering of friends yesterday presented the necklace to his wife and the tiara to his niece.

"Anglo-Saxon Review," edited by Lady Randolph Churchill. Single copies, $6. Order from Brentano's, Union Square, N. Y.—Adv.

MURDERER GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Fred Eastwood, Who Tried to Kill Five Persons, Attempts Suicide, and Then Surrenders.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 15.—Fred Eastwood of Greenfield, N. J., who shot and instantly killed Frank Fenn, his brother-in-law, and attempted to murder Mrs. Eastwood, Mrs. Marietta Brown, Mrs. Frank Fenn, and Edgar C. Brown at East Middlebury last night, surrendered to Deputy Sheriff William Cobb to-day.

Before the man gave himself up he attempted to commit suicide by shooting, but probably will recover.

Of the five persons besides Fenn whom Eastwood attempted to kill, Mrs. Eastwood is the only one whose injuries are dangerous.

Family troubles are said to have led to the tragedy. Mrs. Eastwood had not been living with her husband since March. They were married eleven years ago, and frequently had serious quarrels. Mrs. Eastwood and her relatives had heard very little of the man until yesterday, when he arrived here.

Hiring a team last night, he drove to East Middlebury, where his wife lived, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Marietta Brown. He entered the house without ceremony. Mrs. Eastwood and her mother were there, and almost before they realized who their visitor was, he drew a revolver and began firing.

A bullet struck Mrs. Eastwood, penetrating the lung. Mrs. Brown was struck in the breast, and a bullet grazed one arm. The women dashed out of the house, and Eastwood made no attempt to follow them, but pocketing his revolver, re-entered the carriage and drove back to Middlebury.

There he paid a visit to Frank Fenn, his wife's brother. Eastwood called Fenn outside, and without warning fired and killed him instantly.

Then the murderer ran into the house and fired at Mrs. Fenn, wounding her under the right ear.

Eastwood's next visit was to the residence of Edgar C. Brown, another of his wife's relatives. He called to Brown several times, but the latter was suspicious, and refused to leave the dwelling.

Eastwood drove away, and disappeared. A search was instituted, but no trace of him could be found.

Early this morning, however, Eastwood appeared at Deputy Sheriff Cobb's house and told him that he was wanted for shooting several people, and that he came to give himself up. He was badly wounded, having shot himself in the left side, just below the heart. His injuries are not fatal.

CHURCH FLAG IN DELAWARE.

It Will Fly from Bishop Coleman's Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 15.—Bishop Leighton Coleman of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Delaware has secured a handsome Church flag, the first of its kind in the country, which he will fly from a pole fifty feet high at his residence, Bishopstead, on notable days in the Church's history.

The flag is of bunting, with thirteen alternating red and white bars. In the centre is a white space, in which is a purple cross of the Church. The flag is 9 feet 6 inches square.

CHICAGO MUSICIAN DROWNED.

Was on His Way to the Klondike with His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—News has been received in Chicago of the drowning in Otter Lake, British Columbia, last May, of Albert Harmon, a well-known musician, who during the last eight years had lived in Chicago. Mr. Harmon was the organizer of the American Musicians' Union, and the leader of the American Exhibitors' Band during the World's Fair. He started out for the Klondike last Fall with his wife and two sons, and in May the party arrived at Otter Lake.

Mr. Harmon was fifty years old, and was born in New York State. During his lifetime he had amassed and lost two fortunes.

A FAITH CURIST INQUIRY.

Board of Health Will Investigate the Chicago Healers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Attorney John A. Barnes, counsel for the State Board of Health, said to-day that he would begin an investigation of the circumstances connected with the death of eleven-year-old Fay Conover, who died of diphtheria last Sunday afternoon while undergoing the ministrations of a Christian Scientist. Mr. Barnes added:

"The most forcible point against these people is that they will go into a room where a child lies ill with diphtheria or scarlet fever, pray for a long time, get their clothing full of the germs of contagion, and then, wholly unfumigated, go straight to the sick room of some other person suffering from a different trouble.

"This case, as well as many others, will be thoroughly looked into."

TO SUE CHICAGO FAITH HEALER.

Dr. Dowie of "Zion" Must Reply to a Lawyer's Charges of Libel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Because Dowie said in his wrath that Attorney Joel W. Stevens was a man without regard for the truth, not to mention several other things, the "doctor of divine healing" who presides over "Zion" may have to pay damages for criminal libel.

Mr. Stevens has announced that he will file a suit against John Alexander Dowie, claiming damages for remarks which emanated from the lips of the "emissary of the Lord," who from the pulpit denounced the attorney, so he says, "as a liar, the traducer of a widow, and a scoundrel."

"My suit will be the precursor of a number of others," said Mr. Stevens. "A combination is being organized which its promoters are confident will effect the expulsion of the 'divine healing' institution from the city."

WANT GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Chicago Banks Make a Large Demand for the New Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Assistant United States Treasurer W. P. Williams had a cramped hand long before the close of office hours to-day from signing the hundreds of gold certificates and "to order" certificates presented by Chicago banks under the recent order of the Treasury Department. The expected instructions had been received from Washington, and Mr. Williams issued the first lot of the "to order" certificates.

The banks were not long in finding out about the new issue, and the Assistant Treasurer had signed hundreds of the instruments long before noon. One lot presented by Cashier Russell for the signature of Mr. Williams represented a deposit of $150,000, and there were several others equally large.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The amount of gold certificates paid out at the several Sub-Treasuries up to the close of business yesterday in exchange for gold coin was $14,418,870, with San Francisco and New Orleans yet to be heard from. The amounts taken at the several Sub-Treasury cities are given as follows: Washington, $993,910; Baltimore, $1,831,740; New York, $6,380,000; Philadelphia, $1,119,950; Boston, $635,000; Cincinnati, $210,260; Chicago, $1,497,010; St. Louis, $1,651,000.

Gored by a Vicious Bull.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 15.—Levy J. Branin, a farmhand employed on a farm at Chairville, near here, is in a serious condition as a result of injuries received last night by being gored by a bull. With other farmhands he started to drive a large herd of cows to the barns, where they were to be milked. When the other men reached the barn they missed Branin and, going back over the route, they found him lying in a field, where a vicious bull was trampling upon him. After a hard fight they succeeded in driving the animal away. Branin was carried to the farmhouse, where it was found that he had received a deep scalp wound, and that his spine was seriously injured. Paralysis has set in, and his limbs are now useless.

New Orleans Leaves Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 15.—The United States cruiser New Orleans has left Santo Domingo Harbor for Puerto Rico. The United States gunboat Machias is still here.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

A New Play This Season Will Be "Arizona," by Augustus Thomas.

IT IS TO BE PRESENTED HERE

Trouble Expected Before "A Runaway Girl" Is Produced Again in This City — Miss Rehan's Plans.

One of the notable new plays of the forthcoming dramatic season in New York will be "Arizona," by Augustus Thomas. This piece was acted for the first time in Chicago June 12, and has been running profitably ever since, though many changes have been made in the cast, which was originally composed of actors who had previously made other engagements for this Fall and Winter. Mr. Thomas has been in Chicago lately superintending rehearsals made necessary by these changes, and attending to various preliminaries of the Winter tour.

"Arizona," like "Alabama" and "In Mizzoura," Mr. Thomas's other successful plays, is full of local color, and while the mere story is of a long familiar pattern, and the passions of love, hate, anger, and jealousy are put to use in a sufficiently conventional way, the denotement of types and traits of character is said to be particularly fresh and graphic. In the State of Arizona the ranchman, the soldier, and the "greaser" are the dominating types. Inevitably therefore these are the principal figures in this new play. Now the ranchmen and "greasers" of our stage have often been dreadful bores, like nothing in nature, taken crudely and clumsily, from feeble and mistaken imitations of Bret Harte's idealizations. It is said that Mr. Thomas has reformed all this and gone directly to nature for his models. His peccant heroine and seductive villain, his falsely accused and long-suffering hero may, indeed, be creatures of the old stock of melodrama. Of a melodramatic quality it seems, are nine-tenths of the plays that gain popular approval in this hour. But the vitality of this new piece depends upon the deft blending of positive truth, of concrete human nature, drawn from first-hand observation of life, with the artifice of the stage.

In "Arizona," the play of humor is said to be as effective as in any of its author's earlier works, while the "love interest" is decidedly stronger than usual in Thomas's plays and the emotional scenes are all vigorously wrought and splendidly effective. Such, at least, is the prevailing opinion in Chicago.

There are four acts in "Arizona" and the action involves sixteen personages. Of these, Canby, the ranchman; Tony Mostano, the vaquero; Kellar, the Sergeant; Mrs. Canby, the ranchman's socially ambitious wife, are perhaps the most striking. Theodore Roberts, Vincent Serrano, Walter Hale, and Mattie Earle "created" these rôles in Chicago. Highly effective characters of a more conventional pattern were acted by Olive May, Robert Edeson, Mabel Bert, and Arthur Byron. Negotiations looking to an early production of this drama in New York are now under way.

"A RUNAWAY GIRL" FIGHT.

William Gray and J. C. Duff, Jr., Each Claim Rights to the Play.

The probabilities are that before the musical play "A Runaway Girl," which was one of the successful productions of last season, is presented again in this city or any other part of the United States considerable trouble is likely to occur. It was said in theatrical circles yesterday that William Gray, a manager of this city, held a proprietary right to the production of the piece, likewise J. C. Duff, Jr., a brother-in-law of the late Augustin Daly, and that both gentlemen are going ahead with their plans, securing companies, and intend holding rehearsals the early part of next week, absolutely without any regard for the legal right of either to the possession of the piece.

Mr. Gray, it is said, purchased the rights from Mr. Daly shortly before the latter's death, and that his contract entitled him to the production, and he intends to proceed with his plans and stand on his legal rights.

J. C. Duff, Jr., claims that in the transfer of Daly's Theatre and plays the musical productions were turned over to him, and among them "A Runaway Girl," and that under these circumstances he is justly entitled to its production. The situation, as far as the choruses of both companies are concerned, is somewhat amusing, and has been the cause of many disputes on the Rialto as to whether the members were identified with the "right" company, each claiming that they were.

Mr. Lederer Engages Kitty Loftus.

A cable received yesterday from Manager George W. Lederer informs his representatives in this city that he has engaged for the Aerial Magnolia Grove Miss Kitty Loftus, a sister of Miss Cissie Loftus. The young woman is regarded in England as the English Yvette Guilbert, and whom native managers have been unsuccessful in securing. Miss Loftus will sail to-morrow, and make her first appearance on the New York roof Aug. 23.

Miss D. Eloise Morgan Re-engaged.

Miss D. Eloise Morgan, who last Winter sang the principal rôles in the Castle Square Opera Company's productions of "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" and "The Barber of Seville," alternating with Miss De Treville as Marguerite in "Faust," has been re-engaged as a prima donna with the organization. Louis Casavant, a basso who last year was a member of the Francis Wilson Opera Company, has also been added to the opera company's force.

Henry Miller's New Play.

Henry Miller, who has played one of the most successful stock company engagements, consisting of fourteen weeks, ever known on the Pacific Coast, will terminate his season in San Francisco next Saturday night, and immediately start for this city and prepare for his appearance in the new play entitled "The Only Way," which will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre Sept. 18.

Miss Rehan's Plans Not Arranged.

In a communication from Miss Ada Rehan, the actress says that her plans will not be arranged until she reaches the city the latter part of next month. Immediately upon her arrival here she will go to her home at Montauk Point. Miss Rehan says she has received many applications from prominent theatrical managers who are desirous of directing her affairs.

John Drew's Coming Season.

John Drew, who has been in Europe since the close of his season, will leave England for the United States next Saturday. Shortly after his arrival he will begin preparations for the production of his new play, "Tyranny of Tears," which will mark the opening of the Empire Theatre on Sept. 11.

Leading Soloist Engaged.

Some of the leading soloists who have been engaged to make their appearance in this city next Winter with the New York Philharmonic and Boston Symphony Orchestras are: Alexander Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist; Mark Hambourg, the pianist, and Miss Leonora Jackson, the violinist.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Cold Spring Co-operative Creamery Association of Roxbury; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. H. Bartram, George Bouton, and A. T. Dean, Roxbury.

Madison County Celery Company of Chittenango; capital, $1,000. Directors—Harlan L. Gay, Lake McHenry, and George C. Clark, Chittenango.

Emerald Stock Company of Cortland, to deal in real estate and personal property; capital, $5,000. Directors—Michael T. Cleary, Henry Corcoran, and B. H. McNiff, Cortland.

Saratoga Water Company of Schuylerville; capital, $20,000. Directors—John A. Dix, Thompson; George R. Salisbury, William S. Ostrander, Charles H. Doolittle, Edwin S. Harris, and Philip A. Allen, Schuylerville; Harvey M. Geer, Ballston.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 15.—The Aerated Paper Company of New York was chartered at Dover to-day, with a capital of $30,000.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

Supreme Council in Biennial Session in This City.

The Supreme Council of the American Legion of Honor is in biennial session at the Murray Hill Hotel. Supreme Commander F. O. Downs of Massachusetts is the presiding officer. The Supreme Council is the governing body of the order, which is a fraternal, beneficial association, organized under the laws of Massachusetts.

The reports of officers and standing committees were received yesterday and referred and an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-day. Officers for the next two years will be elected to-morrow, and the council expects to conclude its business on Friday.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	5:11	Sun sets	6:57	Moon sets	...

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	2:20	Gov. Isl'd	2:20	H. Gate	4:16
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	3:02	Gov. Isl'd	3:19	H. Gate	5:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chaucer, La Plata	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lisbonense, Ceara, &c	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	.....	.....
Pretoria, St. Kitt's	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	

THURSDAY, AUG. 17.

Bremen, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Santiago, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

Algonquin, Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Evelyn, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19.

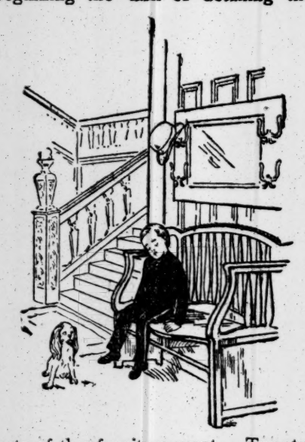
Alene, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ella, Nuevitas &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, &c	10:30 A. M.

Wanamaker's

Furniture:

Chapter XX.

THIS is the twentieth chapter of the Furniture Story, and its title is "For Parlor and Hall." At the twentieth chapter we are but beginning the task of detailing the



facts of this furniture event. Twenty times twenty chapters would find us still unfinished, if none were of greater length than this.

We want to impress on you the *size* of this offering as well as its cheapness, although, of course, the two go together. It is because it is so big that it is so advantageous. It is because there were 125,000 pieces bought for the sale that the prices are a third and even a half less than regular furniture prices are to-day.

We can't tell all the facts,—we can but pick at them daily. This is to-day's pick:—

PARLOR TABLES
$5, regularly $6.50—Bird's-eye maple.
$6.50, regularly $9.50—Imitation mahogany.
$7, regularly $10.50—Bird's-eye maple.
$15, regularly $20—Solid mahogany.
$17, regularly $24—Solid mahogany.
$20, regularly $40—Solid mahogany; Empire design.

LIBRARY TABLES
$7, regularly $10—Antique oak.
$12, regularly $16—Antique oak, office.
$15, regularly $23—Golden oak.
$20, regularly $30—Golden oak.
$22, regularly $33—Flemish oak.
$27, regularly $40—Antique oak.
$38, regularly $55—Flemish oak.

CHESS, WORK AND TEA TABLES
$4, regularly $5.50—Golden oak tea table.
$7, regularly $10.50—Mahogany finished tea table.
$13, regularly $19—Mahogany tea table, with marqueterie top.
$15, regularly $22.50—Mahogany tea table.
$11, regularly $16—Solid mahogany work table.
$17, regularly $26—Solid mahogany work table.
$19, regularly $28—Vermillion chess table.

HALL BENCHES—Of antique oak.
$9, regularly $13. $16, regularly $23.
$9, regularly $13.50. $30, regularly $45.
$10, regularly $14. $30, regularly $48.
$10, regularly $18.50. $32, regularly $48.
$44, regularly $66.
Also one of Flemish oak at $10 instead of $18.50. Another, of solid mahogany, at $13, instead of $19.

HALL RACKS—Antique oak.
$4, regularly $5.75. $21, regularly $31.
$5, regularly $6.50. $23, regularly $34.
$5, regularly $6.75 $100, regularly $175.
Also one of Flemish oak at $35, instead of $53. Another, of golden oak, at $5, instead of $6.75.

Imported Whipcord Covert Cloths These are of that quality that should bring $1.25 a yard, —doubtless does sell for that. But not here; 75c. is our price for this lot. In Mid-August thoughts are turning to Autumn gowns. Here's the opportunity for material for a stylish tailor-made costume that shall not cost much. This morning's showing is of these excellent coverts in 18 attractive Fall colorings.

75c. yd., instead of $1.25

Tenth street and Broadway.

Straw Mattings If you are likely to be in want of mattings within a year, we decidedly advise you to buy *now*, and our advice is given with knowledge, and disinterestedly. We shall ask and receive higher prices for mattings after these 656 rolls are gone.

Meanwhile, choose among them. Chinese and Japanese, and the best of their kinds. Forty yards to each roll.

79 rolls at $7; were $9.
37 rolls at $7.50; were $10.
134 rolls at $5; were $8.
38 rolls at $9; were $12.
44 rolls at $10; were $15.
130 rolls at $12; were $15.

Third floor.

Embroidered Chiffon, 50c. a Yard A signal opportunity. Finest, ethereal tinted chiffon, richly embroidered in the most beautiful designs. An assortment to please every possible taste—if it's a judicious taste. And—here's the crowning point—the goods are regularly $3, $4 and $5 a yard. You couldn't buy the background for less than $1. This chance to-day at

50c. a Yard

Broadway and Tenth street.

Tyrol Suede Gloves, 50c. Soft, snug, comfortable, shapely. Comely gloves for daily wear, most satisfactory for traveling. Effective shades,—smart red, fashionable tan, and dull, distinguished slate-color. Going—and one dollar would leave no margin beyond value—at

50c. a Pair.

Tenth street.

The Last White Shirt-Waists As long as Summer lingers the shirt-waist reigns. There'll be weeks yet of wearing-time. And if there were not, waists like these would be worth saving a season. Odd sizes and broken lots in the best kinds of shirt-waists. 85c. to $1 a while ago.

50c. Each To-day

Satin striped madras and lawns; drop-stitch or plain. Some with plaited fronts. All well made.

Main Aisle.

WANAMAKER'S

For the Boys—Shirts and Collars Wonderfully Cheap These have long tables all to themselves on the Ninth Street Aisle to-day. They deserve all the prominence we can give them, and the boys and their elders who shop for them must have plenty of room to make their selections:—

35c.—Boys' shirts, negligee and stiff bosom; best madrasses and percales. Prices were 75c. to $1.25. Now 3 for $1.
50c. doz.—Boys' collars, imported; all sizes from 12 to 14; formerly $1.75 a dozen.

Japanese Vases and Novelties of Many Sorts There's an interesting display of handsome Oriental goods on the main aisle, near Broadway. There are curious Indian carvings, quaint vases from Japan, and strange specimens of Chinese handiwork, all effective in home decoration. Some are priced a third below normal figures, others are but half, while many more are even less than half fair valuation. Illustrative of the sort of bargains in this main aisle show, as well as in the Japanese store in the basement, are the umbrella jars:

$1.75 kinds are now 90c.
$2.50 kinds are now $1.50.
$4 kinds are now $2.

Two Bargains in Women's Shoes More double reports of good shoe needs. They come regularly, and interest in them is unflagging. In the two shoe stores,—the main floor store and the fifth,—the new season's styles; the best manufacture. Good to see, good to wear, little-priced to buy. These two particularly:

FIFTH FLOOR
$1.50 a pair—Women's tan and brown oxford shoes; were matchless at $2 and $3 pair; nearly all sizes.

MAIN FLOOR
$1.90 a pair—Women's black and tan kidskin laced boots; welted oak leather soles; especially comfortable; recently $3.

Men's Underwear Here's an incomplete lot of balbriggan shirts and drawers in brown, light blue, flesh color and white-striped lavender, and your size, whatever it be, is in one or another of these colors. They are well-made, neatly-finished goods that are easily worth 38c. a garment. To close, 25c. each.

Women's And Children's Hosiery Only one kind for each is quoted here. They are exceptionally good qualities for so low a price, of course. But there are many other high-grade kinds here that are low-priced, always:

10c. pair—Children's fine ribbed black cotton stockings; double knees; elastic and durable; excellent for school wear. Value 20c.
38c. pair, 3 for $1—Women's plain black lisle thread stockings; double soles; high spliced heels; white tipped heels and toes. Not to be matched anywhere at less than 50c pair.

Broadway.

Framed Pictures—Small in Sizes Smaller in Prices Pretty little specimens of lithography. Copies of water colors,—all in ornamented gilt frames. They'll be found on the first floor, main aisle, to-day, and you may take your preferences at 25c. and 60c. Until to-day they were 50c. and $1.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

COAST IS BLOCKADED BY ICE.

Condition Off Labrador Is Unprecedented—Codfishing Industry Is Injured and Ocean Liners Are Delayed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 15.—The mail steamer Labrador, from Labrador, which arrived here to-day, reports that the entire coast is blockaded with ice floes from the northern extremity south to the Straits of Belle Isle.

The Labrador reached this port five days behind her usual time. The condition on the coast is unprecedented. It will not only seriously injure the codfishing industry, but greatly increases the difficulties of ocean steamers making the passage by way of the Straits.

HAITI MADE AMPLE APOLOGY.

Minister Powell Explains the Arrest of a Newspaper Man at the American Legation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The State Department has received several dispatches from the United States Minister in Haiti, Mr. Powell, detailing the circumstances of the recent attempted arrest of Du Vivier at the United States Legation, and also touching upon the political agitation in that country.

Owing to the unsettled and rather depressed financial conditions prevailing, he says, the political opponents of the Government have become active, and have held meetings to express their discontent.

This has led to arrests on suspicion, although it does not appear that any arrests were upon a charge of treason.

In one dispatch Mr. Powell says that there were sixty-nine persons in jail, several having been discharged. He distinctly states that the Government authorities have adopted no summary methods, and that none of those arrested on suspicion has been shot.

Concerning the affair in the United States Legation, Mr. Powell explains that the lower floor of the Minister's residence is used for the Consular office, and it was here that the incident occurred. Du Vivier, a local newspaper writer, was among those suspected of treasonable motives. He was followed by a body of soldiers, and, having entered the hallway of the building, the soldiers followed him and attempted to place him under arrest.

Minister Powell appeared on the scene and protested against this invasion of the United States establishment. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Saint Victor, chanced to be passing as Du Vivier was brought out. Mr. Powell at once appealed to him, and he rebuked the soldiers and bade them release the prisoner. Mr. Saint Victor speedily followed his personal rebuke to the soldiers by a note to Mr. Powell expressing sincere regret for the occurrence.

CHICAGO CAPITAL GOES SOUTH.

Syndicate Has Option on All Electric Railways of Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 15.—A Chicago syndicate, which already owns large interests in the South, has secured an option on all the electric railway systems and two inclines in Chattanooga, and, it is claimed, will buy at once.

FIRST DEWEY RECEPTION

Washington Hopes Its Celebration Will Precede New York's.

THE ADMIRAL MUST DECIDE

Suggestion that He Be Taken to the National Capital as Soon as He Reaches This City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—All of the preparations for the reception in Washington of Admiral Dewey are pointing to a thoroughly National celebration of his visit, and that fact is to be presented to Admiral Dewey at the earliest possible moment, evidently to give him the opportunity to decide, without formal pressure, whether he will accept his first reception here, at the hands of the President and the Secretary of the Navy, supported by the local committees, or at New York, from the municipality.

The suggestion that the dispatch boat Dolphin, the President's favorite transport, is to be sent out to meet the Olympia, and afterward to be used, if the Admiral so decides, to convey him to the Pennsylvania station at Jersey City, is in furtherance of a plan to be adopted by the Washington committees after later information has been obtained from Admiral Dewey regarding the order of the receptions. At the Navy Department it is asserted that no constraint will be exercised to lead Admiral Dewey to select the Washington reception to be held first, but the Committee on Transportation will be prepared to meet him in Jersey City with a special train, either before or after the New York reception, bring him to Washington and return him to New York, in one of the finest trains that the Pennsylvania Railroad can arrange for the purpose.

The intimation from the President of his intention to take part in the Washington reception and his avoidance of decision regarding the New York reception will undoubtedly be conveyed to Admiral Dewey. The impression at the Navy Department is that the Admiral's sense of official etiquette will lead him to choose first to report to the Secretary of the Navy and to call upon the President before accepting the attentions awaiting him in New York. It is not yet certain how long the ceremonies of reception here will last, but it is possible that they will be all over in a day, or two days at the outside. The committee purposes bringing over the staff of the Admiral and some of the officers of the Olympia, together with a number of the seamen of the flagship. These men will be treated with all the attention and receive all the admiration that is everywhere expressed for "the men behind the guns." A lavish use of bunting and fireworks is promised, and the committees that are arranging for the reception are drawing upon every available supply of material to help out the scheme of adornment of the streets and public buildings.

THE WELCOME TO DEWEY.

Aldermen Adopt the Resolution Permitting the Executive Committee to Expend Its Appropriation Unhampered.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday by a vote of 53 to 3 adopted the resolution permitting the Dewey Executive Committee to expend its appropriation of $150,000 in amounts to suit without public letting. Two of the three opponents of the measure indulged their propensity to talk.

Alderman Wafer of Brooklyn led the onslaught on the resolution with a speech in which he advocated the abandonment of the arch project in favor of a continuous free grand stand from the Battery to Fourteenth Street. Mr. Wafer, however, failed to explain in whose interest he wanted a stand in the territory mentioned, inasmuch as the parade will not pass either terminal of his proposed structure. In conclusion Mr. Wafer said: "We ought to do as Dewey would do, and vote according to the dictates of our consciences."

Alderman Okie bewailed the fact that the entire celebration had not been left in the hands of Mr. Wafer instead of to a committee composed of the leading men of the city. He also alluded to the scandal attending the Columbian celebration in Brooklyn, and expressed the hope that no one would get arrested in consequence of this one.

This speech touched a sore spot in Mr. Wafer's breast, and he retorted when it came his turn to talk again by saying: "When these stands are built the committee ought to get Alderman Okie to do a song and dance on one of them."

Alderman Byrne of Brooklyn, who also opposed the resolution, said that Dewey was "entitled to all he could get." The Brooklyn man argued for more stands, and said the two stands contemplated by the committee were intended to make some favored contractor rich.

During the roll call a number of the Aldermen took advantage of the opportunity to explain their votes. The speechmaking led Mr. Okie to remark: "If Dewey had spent as much time in talking at Manila as we have here to-day there would not have been any occasion for a celebration."

The men voting against the resolution were Byrnes, Wafer and Helgans, all Democrats and all Brooklyn.

The Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey Executive Committee will meet to-day, and many of the plans already outlined will be definitely decided upon now that the appropriation is available.

ADMIRAL DEWEY STILL SICK.

His Departure from Leghorn for Florence Has Been Postponed on Account of His Illness.

LEGHORN, Aug. 15.—Admiral Dewey is still indisposed, and in consequence his departure for Florence has been postponed.

Various officials visited the Olympia this morning.

INVITES THE PRESIDENT.

Dewey Committee Asks Mr. McKinley to Come to New York.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Entertainment Committee of the Dewey Testimonial Fund, consisting of ex-Gov. John S. Wise, ex-Fire Chief Hugh Bonner of New York, Dr. Brush, and Secretary Shottwell, arrived here this morning and invited the President to attend a grand performance to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The President promised to be present if possible, but said he could not give a positive answer. Before giving a final decision the President said he would have to consult Secretary Long, who is expected here next week.

JEWS AID THE DEWEY HOME FUND.

They Make Up at Least One-fourth of the List of Contributors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Ellis H. Roberts, the Treasurer of the Dewey home fund, has received a letter from Mrs. Lizzie A. Cohen, Treasurer of the Womans' Democratic Club of Salt Lake, Utah, inclosing a contribution of $10, made by resolution of the club.

The total of the Dewey fund to date is $18,550. A fact of considerable interest in connection with the fund is that a large proportion of the total has been contributed by Jews. From the first they have taken a great interest in the matter and have contributed liberally.

At least one-fourth of the names making up the list of contributors so far are Jews.

IN FILIPINO PRISONS.

Report in San Francisco Says the Yorktown's Men Wrote Letters Telling of Hardships Endured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The Bulletin publishes a startling story from the Philippines regarding Lieut. Gilmore and the party from the Yorktown, who were captured by the Filipinos and who have been reported from official sources as being well cared for and well treated.

It appears that when the Americans reached San Isidoro, where the Yorktown members and some soldiers and civilians had been imprisoned, they found the names of the prisoners scratched on the walls of the jail. Some letters from the men were found secreted under stones, and a Spaniard, who had been intrusted with several, presented them to Gen. Lawton. The letters told of the hardships the men were compelled to suffer, and begged that aid be sent to them. The men complained that they had been starved, beaten, and bound, and, moreover, were in rags. One of the letters, signed by Albert Lowenshon, said that the Spaniards had been treated very badly, worse than the Americans, and that hundreds were dying of dysentery and other diseases, and that the Government took no notice of sickness prevailing.

In his letter Lowenshon, who was formerly of the steamship Zealandia, gave the list of prisoners held by the Filipinos, as follows:

Prisoners from Yorktown: J. C. Gilmore, W. Wilson, P. Vandovil, W. Ellsworth, S. Edwards, S. B. Brisolos, A. Pearson, F. Anderson, captured April 11; A. D. Brice, E. Henneman, Nevada cavalry, captured Jan. 30; A. Bishop, Third Artillery, April 12; H. H. Huber, Hospital Corps, and J. O'Brien, civilian, Jan. 27.

LIEUT. JOSEPH B. MORSE DEAD.

Relative of the President Succumbed to Typhoid Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Gen. Otis has reported the death of Second Lieut. Joseph B. Morse, Ninth Infantry, of typhoid fever, which occurred to-day. Lieut. Morse was appointed May 1 this year. He was in Manila at the time of his appointment, and was chosen from the First California Heavy Artillery.

Lieut. Morse was distantly related by marriage to President McKinley. He married Miss Ida McKinley, daughter of David McKinley, the President's brother.

MULES FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The Animals Are to be Used for Transporting Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The problem of transportation in the Philippines has been under consideration by the War Department for some time. It is expected that at the end of the rainy season it will be necessary to move the troops some distance from the railroad, and at the present time the means of transportation are now sufficient for a large army and extensive operations. The difficulty has been met by sending mules to Manila in large numbers. The Quartermaster's Department has already shipped about 600 of these animals, and will send 800 more very soon. There are nearly 2,000 more owned by the department which will be sent if needed.

These animals will not only be used for transporting supplies in wagons, but it is intended to organize a pack train for carrying guns and equipments where teams cannot be utilized.

The indications are that the campaign after the rainy season is to be conducted not only along the railroad, where Gen. Otis has confined most of his operations, but that the interior of Luzon will be penetrated.

CANNOT FLOAT THE HOOKER.

It Is Thought the Transport Must Remain Stranded Off Corregidor.

MANILA, Aug. 15—6 P. M.—The United States warships Baltimore and Concord have made an unsuccessful attempt to tow off the United States cable ship Hooker, (formerly the Panama,) which grounded in the north channel off Corregidor Island a week ago. It is now believed it is impossible to refloat her.

Philippine Regiments Are Filling Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The number of enlistments for the Philippine service yesterday was 444, making a total of 13,454. All regiments being raised in the United States, except the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fifth, are filled, and with the extra men in other regiments there is enough to complete them. It is the intention of the department, however, to see if the regiments can be recruited in their respective districts, as the surplus can be used for the regiments now in the Philippines.

MR. ROOT AND THE CUBANS.

Gen. Brooke to be Called from Havana to Confer with the Secretary—Col. Kennon Makes a Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Gen. Brooke will be called to Washington to consult with Secretary Root concerning affairs in Cuba. The Secretary desires to have the benefit of Gen. Brooke's knowledge of the condition of things in the island before he reaches any definite conclusions as to a future policy for Cuba. No date has been fixed for Gen. Brooke's visit, but it will no doubt be determined by the developments of the situation and before the Secretary begins his annual report to the President.

Col. Kennon of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, recently appointed, but who has been on duty at Havana as Assistant Adjutant General, had a long conference with Secretary Root to-day. Col. Kennon so impressed President McKinley with the information he brought from Havana, that the President thought it advisable he should talk with Secretary Root. Col. Kennon assured both the President and Secretary Root that the course which Gen. Brooke was pursuing met with general approval, and was of that careful and conservative nature required by the conditions in the island. It was necessary to make radical changes, but the policy of the General has been to make the old fit the new with as little friction as possible.

As to the elections in Cuba, Col. Kennon told the Secretary that he thought the time when they could be held to advantage was still somewhat distant. By a provision in the peace treaty the Spanish residents in the island were given one year from the date of exchange of ratifications in which to declare their preference as to citizenship. In justice to this class, elections could not be held, he said, until after the year elapsed. The desirability of leaving the matter open was apparent, said Col. Kennon, because a large proportion of the property was owned by Spanish subjects, and if it could be demonstrated to them that their interests were in becoming Cuban citizens, it would be better for the future of the island.

Col. Kennon said that the people of Cuba were fast coming to the conclusion that the interests of all would be best subserved by these people accepting Cuban citizenship, and by Spaniards and Cubans acting in harmony. While they do not mix well at present, the feeling of irritation is wearing away. The matter of suffrage is one, the Colonel said, that must be carefully considered. The disadvantages which a great proportion of the people have been under and which have prevented them from being educated, will make it extremely hazardous to grant universal suffrage when the time comes for holding an election.

Secretary Root was very much gratified with the information which Col. Kennon conveyed.

The Secretary has been receiving a great mass of documents and data upon Cuba and Puerto Rico. Some of the alleged facts are diametrically opposed to each other, and the Secretary is now trying to reconcile the differences and sift the truth.

Major R. H. White, Retired, Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The resignation of Major Robert H. White, United States Army, retired, has been accepted by the President. Major White was in the Medical Department and retired in July, 1898, at his own request, after thirty years' service. He was appointed from Virginia. No reason is given for his resignation, though he insisted upon its being accepted. It is unusual for a retired officer to resign, especially as he relinquishes the pay, amounting to three-fourths of the rank he held at the time of retirement.

Col. Savage Retired by His Request.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Lieut. Col. Egbert B. Savage, Thirteenth Infantry, has been retired on his own application after thirty years' service.

LEG BURNED OFF BY HOT WIRE.

Workman in Trenton Iron Works Meets with Peculiar Accident.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 15.—Joseph Moody, forty-five years of age, had his right leg burned off in the works of the Trenton Iron Company this morning. He was engaged in receiving red hot wire as it came through a pair of rollers. In trying to catch the end of the piece as it came through his tongs slipped and the wire fell to the floor and began to coil up, as a snake.

It wound around his right leg just above the knee, and burned the flesh and bone. He was taken to the hospital, and may die from shock. He lost little blood, as the hot wire seared the stump of his leg and closed the veins.

MEAT GOES STILL HIGHER

Dealers Predict that the Advance Is Not Yet Ended.

RICH AND POOR ARE AFFECTED

The Retail Dealers Alarmed at the Conditions—Talk of Beef Combination and Other Causes.

An additional advance in the price of meat was made by the retail dealers in this city yesterday. In the larger markets the butchers added one-quarter of a cent a pound to the two cents increase announced last Monday, and the retail meat dealers throughout the city put up prices according to the localities and conditions. Butchers with well-to-do patrons are now charging from 2 to 4 cents a pound more than formerly, while butchers in the tenement districts have advanced prices from 1 to 2 cents a pound only on their best grades of meat.

Although the large wholesale concerns have made a general advance of about $1.50 on each 100 pounds of beef and lamb, there are many retail butchers who do not dare to ask their customer to pay the entire advance for fear of losing their trade. Persons of very small means who under old conditions have been buying the cheapest quality of meat that the market affords will be obliged to cease eating meat, it is said, if they are required to pay more than they have been paying. The butchers on the lower east side of the city, therefore, declare that they see no profit in the business for them if the present high prices of meat are to prevail.

A prosperous butcher in Columbus Avenue, in the neighborhood of Seventy-second Street, advanced prices on his choicest cuts of beef and lamb yesterday 3 cents a pound, and on the more common grades from 1½ to 2 cents a pound. "I must get even by putting the increase on the parts that will stand it best," he frankly said. "We retailers are compelled to pay from 1½ to 1¾ cents a pound more than formerly for a whole carcass. There are certain parts of a beef carcass that we cannot sell for one-half the price we pay for it. For other parts, of course, we get more than we pay. In a case like the present, however, where the wholesale dealers make an arbitrary advance on each 100 pounds, no matter what is included, we retailers are placed at a great disadvantage, for we cannot get our customers to pay anything extra for the undesirable parts, and must charge accordingly for the choicer cuts. I am afraid that prices will go still higher, for there is no doubt a scarcity of beef cattle in the West."

A meeting of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association was held in Terrace Gardens last Monday night, at which a general understanding was reached for an increase in the price of meat. George H. Shaffer, President of this association, made this statement yesterday: "It is necessary for us to increase the price of meat in order to make a living. This has become necessary because of the recent action of the wholesale dealers in advancing beef. The big concerns have increased the price of beef $1.50 per 100 pounds, and that compels the retailer to raise his prices, especially on joints. In consequence of the waste in the retail business our increase must be greater than that of the wholesaler."

President Shaffer did not think that the advance in the wholesale price of meat was because of the organization of a "meat trust." He regarded the situation simply as the outcome of the natural workings of the old law of supply and demand. On this point he said: "When the Spanish-American war broke out there was a sudden and very heavy demand for meat. Better prices were offered for cattle, and large numbers of farmers sold all the cattle they had, or at least more than they would have sold in an ordinary season. There are, therefore, fewer cattle left for breeding purposes, and it will be several years before a normal condition of things is restored. In my opinion two or three years must elapse before the price of meat comes down again.

"Then there is another thing to be considered. The high price of wheat of late has induced farmers to devote more attention to the raising of that staple. The natural result is that fewer cattle are being raised on the farms. In addition to the two reasons I have given for the scarcity of beef the increase in price finds partial explanation in the increased demand. Iron and steel have gone up, and so have cattle. For one thing England has taken 25 per cent. more meat from us of late than ever before. That circumstance raises prices in the home markets. For these reasons I do not think the trusts have anything to do with the matter. But the prices of meat must go up if the retailers are to make a living. And it is possible that the prices may go still higher. The whole situation is exactly the reverse of that which lowered the price of horses when the building of trolley roads began."

The membership of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association numbers between 800 and 900. The great army of retail butchers who do not belong to this association, will, it is expected, act in harmony with the organization in advancing prices. The increased rate made by the wholesale dealers affects all retailers. "There is no use trying to fight against this advance in the price of meat," remarked the proprietor of a large retail meat shop in Third Avenue. "The wholesalers control the situation both ways. They are practically in a position to fix the prices that they will pay for cattle, because there is no competition, and they can fix the prices to the retailer because the retailer cannot buy meat anywhere else. Of course if a retailer has capital he can go out into the country and buy cattle direct from the farmer. But he will find that the railroad freight and the cost of killing will amount to more than he can possibly save below the price charged by the big concerns. It is a fact beyond dispute that the meat supply business of this country is in the hands of less than half a dozen big concerns."

A representative of one of the largest wholesale meat houses in the country said yesterday that there was no truth that the big companies had formed a combination to put up prices merely to increase their profits. The latest advance in prices, he declared, was due solely to trade conditions. Beef cattle were comparatively scarce, and becoming scarcer. The cattle raisers were demanding more for their stock, and the wholesale dealers were obliged to make their prices conform to the changed conditions.

At Washington Market several of the meat dealers said yesterday that prices would probably continue to advance gradually, and that all classes of people, the very poor as well as the rich, would feel the effects of the advance next Winter. The poorest quality of meat will be the last to feel the force of the upward movement.

DEALERS TO THE PUBLIC.

The Retail Butchers Formally Advance Reasons for Their Action.

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association, composed of Louis Wagner, President; George Loeser, Vice President; Sebastian Stock, Secretary; Charles Lehrman, Recording Secretary, and Alfred Meisel, Treasurer, held a meeting at 915 Eighth Avenue last evening, to perfect arrangements for meeting the advance in prices of meat made by the wholesalers. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the retail butchers of New York, in order to make an honest living, and to meet the large increase in the wholesale prices of meat, ask the retail butchers of the City of New York to advance at once the price of all cuts of meat at least 3 cents a pound. To the general public we would say that the retail butchers of New York City are losing large sums of money weekly, that they are paying at the present time from $20 to $25 more for each steer than they did four months ago, and we are therefore compelled to raise our retail prices at least 3 cents a pound.

It was also decided to hold a mass meeting on Friday evening next at Bloomingdale Hall, 915 and 917 Eighth Avenue, and to send out circulars to all the retail butchers of this city, calling their attention to this meeting and urging them to attend whether or not they are members of the association.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

STATE CAMPAIGN OPENS.

Chairman Odell Takes the Reins at Republican Headquarters—Nominations Up the State.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee appeared at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and formally opened the headquarters there for the Fall campaign. It was the first time the Chairman had been at his desk since his return from Europe, and he found a mass of correspondence accumulated there.

"The headquarters will be open from now until the close of the campaign," said Mr. Odell. "I shall be here practically every day, and I expect very soon to be in touch with every County Chairman in the State. We expect to carry the Assembly, of course, but as to majorities it is too soon to make predictions."

The only State campaign this year is that for members of the Assembly, of which 150 are to be elected. The Republicans of several up-State counties have chosen their candidates. In Allegany, Almanzo W. Litchard has been renominated. In Cattaraugus, W. E. Wheeler has been named in the First District, and Albert P. Fancher, an old member, in the Second. Chautauqua County renominates Speaker S. Fred Nixon and J. Samuel Fowler. Assemblymen Charles D. Roberts and Morgan Bryan have received reindorsements in Jefferson, Madison Republicans will try to send R. J. Fish back. The present members from Oswego, Thomas D. Lewis and Thomas M. Costello, have been chosen to run again. In St. Lawrence, Ira C. Miles has been retired in the First District, Charles S. Plank being substituted. Benjamin B. Babcock will be returned from the Second District. Frank C. Platt, who is said to be no kin to the Senator, is the chosen candidate of the Republicans of the First District of Steuben, while Hyatt C. Hatch secures a renomination in the Second. The Genesee convention renominated John J. Ellis.

Other nominations, all of new men, are: Clinton, Charles E. Johnson; Franklin, H. D. Stevens; Fulton and Hamilton, William Harris; Orleans, W. W. Phipps; Washington, S. B. Irwin.

Reports from Ontario say that Jean L. Burnett, who was in the last Assembly, will again be the Republican candidate there. Marvin I. Greenwood of Wayne, who was Chairman of the Excise Committee in 1898 and 1899, is said to have been "turned down" as a result of a disagreement with State Committeeman Barnet H. Davis and a new man will take his place.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Ernest G. Treat of Weedsport was to-day nominated for Member of Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Cayuga County.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—E. N. Moulthrop of Stafford has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of Genesee County.

LABOR PARTY NOT INDORSED.

One Assembly Charges that It Is a Republican Scheme.

Local Assembly No. 2,234 of the Knights of Labor, or the Americus Labor Club, as it is known, which is composed of mixed trades, has decided not to send delegates to the new labor political party. Many of the members said they believed that the new party was nothing more than a Republican scheme designed to split the Democratic vote on the eve of the Presidential campaign, rendering the election of William Jennings Bryan impossible. Some of the delegates to the new party were said to have grievances against Tammany Hall for having refused to give them Assembly nominations in the past. It was charged that less than half of the delegates who helped to form the new party had really been delegated by their respective unions.

General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor came in for a share of criticism. He was charged with hobnobbing with trade union leaders, who have not yet ceased making war against the Knights.

It was reported yesterday that District Assembly No. 49 had withdrawn its delegates from the United Workingmen's League, a labor party of Chicago Platform Democrats, and that the league is to be supplanted by the new labor party. Some of the strongest unions in the city have not yet sent delegates to the new party, and among them are the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Brotherhood of Plumbers, the Amalgamated Painters, the stone cutters, bricklayers, and laborers.

SOL BERLINER'S FAREWELL.

His Post and His Hopes in the Canary Islands.

Sol. Berliner, United States Consul to the Canary Islands, will sail for his post to-day on the White Star steamer Germanic. He will take with him his laugh and the wishes of a wide acquaintance that his term of service will be long and prosperous.

Mr. Berliner has long been a picturesque figure in local politics and while his appointment has seldom been taken seriously the appointee has smiled at the jokers who made him a butt and paved the way to make money in the Canaries. It is conceded that the fees, the only emolument received at the hands of the Government, are quite meagre, but that fact has not deterred Mr. Berliner from accepting the post.

He goes to Teneriffe not only as the representative of the United States Government but as the personal agent of about every trust and monopoly that produces goods that ought to find a ready sale in the Canaries.

Sol. Berliner likes money and knows how to make it and it would not be at all surprising if on his return to this country he has accumulated sufficient to keep him in independence. Many friends will bid him godspeed at the wharf to-day and perhaps he will be presented with civic and military regalia befitting his office.

TO ARRANGE FOR PRIMARIES.

Meeting Called of the Executive Body, Republican City Committee.

Secretary George R. Manchester sent out a call yesterday for an important meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee, to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday, Aug. 21. The committee will arrange for the primaries at which the new City Committee is to be chosen, and apportion the delegates thereto, and call the Aldermanic Conventions and apportion their delegates.

It is expected that it will also take action indorsing the proposed union of the regular Republican, Independent, and Citizens' Union elements on anti-Tammany Aldermanic tickets, wherever possible.

GOODWIN MEN CONFIDENT.

Believe They Have Croker's Influence Against Mr. Sheehan.

The Goodwin faction of Tammany Hall Democrats in the Ninth District held a meeting at their headquarters last night, at which reports of the progress of the fight against John C. Sheehan's leadership were received from the election district Captains. These reports, it was stated, were highly encouraging.

The Goodwin men think that Mr. Croker's influence in their favor will become stronger from now on, and they are correspondingly confident.

TAMMANY'S DISTRICT FIGHTS.

Friend of Croker Contests Martin's Leadership in the Fifth.

The latest district fight to loom into prominence in the Tammany organization is in the Fifth District. Ex-Police Justice Bernard C. Martin's leadership there is to be contested at the coming primaries, it is said, by Thomas C. Dunham, a wealthy paint dealer of 68 Murray Street. Mr. Dunham is a member of the Democratic Club, and is reported to enjoy the personal friendship of Richard Croker.

The fight against Mr. Martin is alleged to be based on the fact that the district doesn't get its share of patronage because he is not in favor with the Administration.

BRYAN SPEAKS AT DES MOINES.

Thousands of Democrats Assembled for the Iowa State Convention Eager to Hear Him.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 15.—The city is full of Democrats to-night to attend the Democratic State Convention and to listen to William J. Bryan, Gen. W. B. Weaver, and others expound their views.

Two great meetings were held this evening, the main one at the Auditorium, where William J. Bryan spoke to 5,000 people, and the other at the Tabernacle, where Gen. Weaver held forth for an hour until Bryan came from the first meeting. About 15,000 persons congregated at the Tabernacle, and the two buildings were not large enough to accommodate the throng.

Concerning the action of the Democratic Convention, which meets to-morrow morning, but little can be said with accuracy. The friends of the various candidates for the nomination for Governor have been hard at work all day, and to-night the winner cannot be correctly forecasted.

Cato Sells, who will be temporary Chairman and deliver the main convention speech, is the candidate of the conservative element, and the Rev. S. H. Bashor of Waterloo, the candidate of the radical silver element.

In case the convention is unable to choose between them on the first few ballots, there is talk of former Congressman Fred White as a compromise. The names of M. J. Wade of Iowa City and Mayor Baker of Davenport may also be considered.

For Lieutenant Governor the names of E. P. Holst of Boone and Ed K. Stall of Mount Pleasant are mentioned, and Holst is also mentioned as candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. For Railway Commissioner and Supreme Judge no names have as yet been mentioned.

REED MAY NOT QUIT CONGRESS.

Congressman Warner Thinks He Declined Speakership Because He Disagrees with Mr. McKinley

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Since T. B. Reed permited the announcement to be made that he would not be a candidate for re-election as Speaker at the beginning of the next Congress the assumption has been generally entertained that he intended to resign his seat and to retire from the House and from political life. This impression has even been entertained at his home, and several candidates for Representative from his district have been announced. Among them was Mr. Reed's former private secretary, Mr. Allen.

Representative Warner of Illinois, who is in Washington, does not assume that Mr. Reed is to retire from Congress. On the contrary, he believes Mr. Reed is simply taking a "back seat" because he cannot be Speaker and carry out the policy of the Administration. "I do not pretend," he said, "to any information on the subject. I give it merely as my guess that Reed will stay in the House. I believe that, finding himself out of harmony with the sentiment of his party with respect to some important questions—expansion and so forth—he decided that, as a man of a high sense of honor, he could not retain the Speakership and be free to advance his own views on these questions, and that he therefore decided to take his place on the floor and do the best he can to advance the views he holds.

"Of course if he does this, his strong personality and great intellectual power will give him an influence, but the Republican Party is in favor of expansion, and he will not be able to overcome that sentiment. I regard Reed as the biggest man in America, but I do not agree with him on the expansion question, and would not yield my views to his, nor would other Republicans on the floor. He would have to maintain his position against very general and very active attack in trying to fight expansion.

"I do not know how you people in the East feel about the matter, but the Western sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of taking what we can get and holding what we take. The Western people are expansionists. While they respect Reed and adore him, they would not be influenced by him to change their position on this question."

DEMOCRATS HOPE FOR UNITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 15.—Former Democratic National Chairman William F. Harrity of this city, who has just returned from Saratoga Springs, N. Y., when asked as to the reported political conferences of representative Democrats now at that place, said:

"I attended no political con

COLUMBIA'S FINAL VICTORY

Keeps Up Her Record by Again Defeating the Defender.

RACED IN A LIGHT BREEZE

Under This Condition the New Yacht Is a Marvel—The Defender Was Blanketed at the Start.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—Under the clearest of skies, and in as fine a topsail breeze as one could desire, the Columbia put the finishing touch on her series of trial races against the Defender, in the presence of the New York Yacht Club fleet to-day, winning the twenty-one-mile race by 8 minutes and 52 seconds. The weather was the finest imaginable which greeted the throngs of yachtsmen on board the big fleet in this harbor. For once, however, the spectators were disappointed, the fickleness of the breeze being the cause of it all, and the contest, which looked at the start as if it was going to be a splended one, developed into a lazy drifting match. For hours the pleasure craft floated about, while those on board watched the two big sloops, the Columbia and the Defender, creep along at a snail's pace.

COLUMBIA'S GREAT SPEED.

There were just three redeeming features in to-day's race, the wonderful start that both big sloops made the hotly fought luffing match between the Quissetta and Amorita, and the surprising speed which the Columbia showed when there was scarcely a capful of wind.

The race was given by the New York Yacht Club as a wind-up to the annual cruise, so far as racing is concerned, and cups which were designated as wind-up cups were offered as prizes for the competing yachts. In addition to the races between the schooners and sloops, all the thirty-footers in these waters had a little match of their own, the trophy being a handsome silver cup offered by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club. Then there was considerable interest in the schooner class, in which the Amorita and Quissetta competed. Each of these fast yachts had won the same number of squadron runs during the cruise and to settle this tie, their owners decided to call to-day's race the rubber also.

Of course the Columbia won from the Defender, and it appears that the people down this way are getting rather tired of seeing these big single-stickers race, for the fleet that witnessed the contest was not nearly as large as yesterday.

The Amorita won easily from her rival, the Quissetta, but for a time it looked like a good, close match. However, the former seemed to like the light air the better, and she soon dropped the Quissetta away astern.

The thirty-footers had a good time by themselves, sailing a fourteen-mile course, and it was through the skillful work of the Carolina's skipper that she won out.

CAPT. BARR'S WORK.

The start made by the Columbia and Defender has never been equalled by such large boats in any race. A bare two seconds separated them when they tore over the line, carrying clouds of canvass aloft, and they were only 27 seconds later than gun fire in crossing. Ten minutes before the time to start both skippers began jockeying for the better position, and Charlie Barr proved once more what a great head he has by placing the Columbia just to weather of Defender, less than fifty feet away. It is no discredit to Capt. Rhodes, however, that he was under the new boat's lee, for one of the two had to be there in such a start as to-day's, and it fell to him to be the unlucky one.

Time was getting short when Barr jibed the Columbia's mainsail to starboard, and swung the fine ship around for the line. The Defender was already steering that way, and down they both came for it, breaking out jib topsails and hoisting balloon staysails as they did so.

For a few seconds they held along on exactly even terms, but the Columbia, having the weather berth, cut off the Defender's wind just enough to check her a little, and as the both crossed about one-quarter of the Columbia's hull was showing by the Defender's bow. In a minute more the Defender was astern and the Columbia heading for the flag mark off Point Judith with a lead of a good length. From there on it was simply a steady gain for the new boat, except when the wind died out almost entirely after she rounded the second mark and was running for home under spinnaker and balloon jib. The Defender seemed to hold the breeze after she rounded, closing up the long gap a bit, but it was only for a few minutes, then she got into the soft spot, too, and under equal conditions the Columbia rapidly drifted away from her.

THE SCHOONER RACE.

In the schooner class Quissetta led across the line, well up to the weather end, and Amorita crossed third, a half-minute later. Once clear of the lightship, both skippers began to pinch up to windward as much as their balloon jibs and main topmast staysails would allow. Amorita made up the distance between her and her rival soon after the start, but for a long time could not get through her lee. The luffing match carried the two boats away off their course, and finally when Amorita got the lead they were able to come up their spinnakers down to the first mark, when it would have ordinarily been a reach.

To add to the interest, the small sloops sailed a pretty race over the same course, the Syce winning from the Kestrel by a comfortable margin.

It was distinctly a light-weather day from start to finish. When the course was signaled from the flagship just before 11 o'clock the wind was from the eastward and very light, scarcely sufficient to straighten the flags out. At 11:10, when the sloops started, the breeze had freshened a bit. Capt. Berry of the Gloriana sent that sloop across the line a few seconds after gun-fire. The Sayonara, Kestrel, Hussar, Syce, Queen Mab, Nina, and Hildegarde followed in that order, and at 11:15 the schooners got away. They were led by the Quissetta, the Uncas, Amorita, and Marguerite following in that order. All had sheets eased well off to starboard and balloon jibtopsails set, as it was to be a reach with the wind nearly abeam to the first turning point—the whistling buoy off Point Judith; thence to the next mark, seven miles away, it was windward work, and a reach of seven miles more to the finish.

No sooner had they cleared the line than the schooners Amorita and Quissetta began one of their celebrated luffing matches. If it had not been for a tow of barges which they met three miles to the southeast of their course they might have been luffing yet. When they agreed to keep off, both had to set spinnakers for the mark, which the Marguerite had rounded thirty-three minutes before.

The Columbia and the Defender made one of the prettiest starts in their racing career. They carried clubtopsails, being in racing trim. All the rest were in cruising trim. Skippers Barr and Rhodes had a neat little skirmish for the weather berth at the start, and Barr came out a winner.

CROSSING THE LINE.

At one minute before the signal the Columbia, lying in the wind, north of the line, filled away to starboard. She gathered headway, her balloon staysail and big jibtopsail were broken out and trimmed down, while Barr pointed her for the stern of the lightship. The Defender had executed the same manoeuvres, but Rhodes, finding himself close under the Columbia's lee beam, tried to luff out across the other's bow. He did crowd the new sloop to wind some, but she was traveling nearly two feet to the Defender's one. They crossed the line almost beam and beam, the Columbia at 11:35:25, the Defender at 11:35:27.

Five minutes after the Columbia was a clean length ahead, and the Defender had luffed out across her water. From that time on, on the seven-mile reach to the Point Judith mark, the Columbia gained steadily. The Defender tried a jibtopsail a size smaller than the Columbia's. This is how the first mark was rounded: Gloriana, 12:01:45; Queen Mab, 12:02:10; Syce, 12:02:35; Kestrel, 12:03; Sayonara, 12:03:35; Marguerite, 12:06:25; Hussar, 12:09:15; Uncas, 12:09:30; Myra, 12:10:45; Hildegarde, 12:11:50; Columbia, 12:14:30; Defender, 12:18:32; Amorita, 12:33:15; Quissetta, 12:35:20.

The Columbia's gain had been 4 minutes 3 seconds to this point. Her elapsed time was 39 minutes 1 second. The Gloriana had held her own, the Syce had passed the Kestrel, and the Queen Mab had overhauled them both.

Seven miles of windward work was before them now, and very little wind to work in. The Columbia's first tack, from port to starboard, was made in 6 minutes after rounding the mark. She made one of 2 minutes, and seven others; the last was at 1:16, when she could fetch the next mark. The Defender meanwhile had made one tack of 34 minutes and four others, which brought her to a position about two miles in Columbia's wake.

The windward mark was made in this order: Columbia, 1:51:47; Defender, 1:57:29; Syce, Kestrel, Queen Mab, and Gloriana. The rest could not be distinguished. The Columbia was 5 minutes 42 seconds ahead at this mark.

COLUMBIA INCREASES HER LEAD.

Balloon jibtopsails and spinnakers were in order from here to the finish. The Columbia was slower in getting hers out than the Defender, the latter having hers broken out the moment she was on her course. The wind, which had been very light and from the south-southeast since 1:15 o'clock, now seemed to strengthen a bit. The Defender getting it first began to overhaul her rival, but at no time was there any danger of her being passed. It took the Columbia 1 hour and 37 minutes to cover the last seven miles. She had covered the first seven in 39 minutes, or at the rate of eleven miles an hour. She crossed the finish line a winner by 8 minutes 52 seconds.

The Amorita and Quissetta had a hard fight in the light breeze to complete the course and to decide which should have the squadron cup in the class. The Amorita won it by 47 minutes and 51 seconds.

In the race for the Commodore's Cup for thirty-footers, the start was made at 11:45, over a course of fourteen miles. The Carolina won.

Besides winning the Astor Cup yesterday and another to-day, the schooner Amorita wins a Vice Commodore's Cup for the runs from New London to Gardiner's Bay, and from Wilke's Ledge to Newport. The Quissetta wins a cup for the runs from Newport to the Vineyard, and from the Vineyard to Wilke's Ledge. The Katrina wins a cup for the run from Gardiner's Bay to Newport. The Vigilant has won Rear Commodore's Cups for the runs from Newport to the Vineyard, and from the Wilke's Ledge. The Syce wins a cup for the first day's run from New London to Gardiner's Bay; the Kestrel wins a cup for the run from Gardiner's Bay to Newport, and the Gloriana wins a cup for the run from Wilke's Ledge to Brenton's Reef. All these cups are for the best corrected time in the class over the various courses.

SUMMARY OF THE RACES.

SLOOPS—CLASS G.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Columbia..	11:35:25	3:29:00	3:53:35	....
Defender.	11:35:27	3:37:54	4:02:27	....

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

Hildegarde.	11:13:02	....	Did not finish.	
Queen Mab.	11:13:52	4:03:23	4:39:41	4:48:03

SLOOPS—CLASS J.

Gloriana.	11:10:43	4:03:23	4:52:40	4:52:40
Sayonara.	11:10:50	4:05:46	4:54:56	4:54:50

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Syce..	11:12:56	3:57:14	4:44:18	4:44:18
Kestrel..	11:11:33	4:01:44	4:50:11	4:50:11

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Mira..	11:14:07	5:00:08	5:40:01	5:40:01
Hussar.	11:12:15	Not timed.		

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.

Marguerite.	11:27:38	4:31:12	5:13:34	....

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Amorita	11:16:36	4:22:38	5:06:02	5:06:02
Quissetta	11:15:50	4:29:07	5:13:11	5:10:53
Uncas	11:16:02	Not timed.		

COMMODORE'S CUP FOR 30-FOOTERS.

Start at 11:45; course, 14 miles.

Name.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina	1:54:05	2:09:05
Wawa	1:15:30	2:30:39
Dorothy	1:56:06	2:11:06
Pollywog	1:56:24	2:11:24
Vaquero III.	1:57:43	2:12:43
Asahi	1:57:50	2:12:50
Raccoon	1:59:32	2:14:32
Tera	2:00:30	2:15:30
Puck	2:01:04	2:16:04
Veda	2:03:16	2:16:16
Esperanza	Not timed.	

The Caroline won by 2 minutes 12 seconds.

SHAMROCK'S SPARS REMOVED.

Racing Poles of the Cup Challenger Taken to Erie Basin.

The spars of the yacht Shamrock, which arrived Monday on the Anchor Line steamship Furnessia, were transferred yesterday on the Merritt & Chapman lighter Reliance to Erie Basin. The Reliance has a powerful derrick, and this was used in lifting the spars from the deck of the steamship to that of the lighter. All but the mast and the boom fitted in between the stern rail of the lighter and the deckhouse forward. The two long, steel spars extended alongside the deckhouse nearly to the lighter's bow, and reached over the stern some fifteen feet.

On reaching Erie Basin the lighter was towed into a berth close up to the Van Brunt Street bulkhead next the dry dock pier, and where the spars could be plainly seen from the street. The mast was lifted on to the pier at once and rolled into the brick storehouse at the foot of the pier. The other pieces were allowed to remain on the lighter over night, a watchman being in charge. From the closer inspection obtainable yesterday, it was apparent that the list of spars as given by those who had seen them on the steamer would have to be revised. Although covered with canvas, still it was possible to tell pretty well what the spars were. The lot apparently consists of a mast, a topmast, a boom, a gaff, a bowsprit, a spinnaker pole, two spreaders, a club topsail yard, and two club topsail clubs.

The mast and the boom are of steel, and it is not at all certain that the gaff is not also of steel. All of the other pieces are apparently of wood. All of the spars will be stored in the brick storehouse to await the arrival of the Shamrock.

WENT MAD OVER YACHT RACE.

Mount Vernon Woman Thinks She Has a Million-Dollar Bet on Columbia.

MOUNT VERNON N. Y., Aug. 15.—Driven to despair by the fear that she would lose the million dollars which she imagines that she has bet on the cup defender Columbia, Mrs. Jane Coleman became violently insane late last night, and it took five policemen to drag her to a cell in the police station. She is thirty years old and the wife of a railroad brakeman, and lives at 303 East Third Street, this city.

Mrs. Coleman has read about the racing yachts since the keel of the Columbia was laid, and a short time ago, when she read that the steel mast of the Columbia had broken, she first displayed the symptoms of her malady. That was the first time that she spoke of having money bet on the American yacht. Her husband joked with her about it at the time, but when she insisted that she had a million dollars staked on the result of the race, he became at first annoyed and then alarmed.

She recently remarked at the dinner table that the man in the closet would gain nothing by listening to her talk about the yacht and that he had better go away. She explained to her husband that Supreme Court Justice Keogh had lately got into the habit of entering the closet in their house and then listening for her to accidently give away a good tip on the coming yacht race. She went to the closet, and, upon finding it empty, expressed great surprise that the Justice could have made good his escape when she knew that he was in there a few minutes before.

She was taken before Judge Schotts this morning and sent to the Poughkeepsie Asylum for the Insane. She offered to give the Judge a good share of her winnings when the Columbia won if he would order Justice Keogh to stop hiding in her closet.

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORDS GO

Linton Breaks Two and Everett Ryan One at the Waltham Meet—Cooper Wins a Championship.

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 15.—There was an attendance of over 10,000 people to witness the grand circuit meet of the National Cycling Association at the Waltham Bicycle Park to-day, three world's records being broken.

Tom Linton won the twenty-five-mile motor paced race—time, 42:41 1-5—breaking the world's record held by Elkes by four-fifths of a second.

Linton continued around the track after making this record for a sixty-minute run, making 34 miles 1,633 yards, which breaks the world's record by 410 yards.

Everett Ryan of Waltham defeated Farnham of the Metropolitan Wheelmen in a ten-mile paced race, breaking the world's record, held by himself, by 1 4-5 seconds.

The two-mile championship professional race was won by Tom Cooper and the one-mile handicap professional race by Earl Kiser. Summary:

Twenty-five-Mile Motor-Paced Race.—Tom Linton first, Harry Caldwell second, Burns Pierce third, W. Stinson fourth. Time—42:41 1-5.

Two-Mile N. C. A. Championship.—Tom Cooper first, F. A. McFarland second, Earl Kiser third, Owen S. Knight fourth. Time—4:13 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Earl Kiser first, Earl Stevens second, Ben Monroe third. Time—2:05 4-5.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Doheny's Poor Work Spoiled the New Yorks' Chance to Win.

WILD THROWS TO FIRST BASE

Home Team Discouraged and the Louisvilles Prove Easy Victors—Brooklyns Capture a Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	65	34	.657
Boston	61	37	.622
Philadelphia	62	39	.614
Baltimore	58	39	.598
Cincinnati	55	42	.567
St. Louis	55	45	.550
Chicago	53	45	.541
Pittsburg	49	51	.490
Louisville	43	55	.439
New York	40	55	.421
Washington	35	65	.350
Cleveland	17	86	.165

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 9; New York, 5.
Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Washington, 3.
Pittsburg-Baltimore game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Washington.

What chance the New Yorks had of winning the game from the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon was lost through the indifferent work of Doheny, their pitcher. He was the sole cause of the local's defeat, although at one stage of the game they had an excellent opportunity to win. Doheny has always had a record as an erratic pitcher, but in yesterday's game he fairly eclipsed his own record in this line. He pitched good, bad, and indifferent ball. His good work is shown by the eight strikeouts credited to him. Dowling, the visiting pitcher, struck out five times. In the fifth inning he retired Dowling, Hoy, and Clarke. All this good work was done, however, after he had made a crazy throw to first that enabled the Louisvilles to score two runs. Doheny's throwing to first, by the way, was the worst ever seen on the grounds. Five times he threw wildly to first after recovering bunt hits. In three of these cases it was entirely unnecessary to throw the ball, as it was too late to stop the runner. In addition to all this poor work, Doheny gave seven bases on balls and hit one batsman, so that his day's work figures up considerable of a record.

Doheny's bad work dated from the very first inning, and when the locals tied the score in the second he should have been replaced by some other pitcher who had better control. The work of the pitcher was not of the kind to encourage the team, and there was some very loose fielding at times. This, with the slowness with which the players took their positions after each inning, made the game long drawn out and uninteresting.

The Louisvilles gave a fairly good exhibition of fielding. Dowling pitched a steady game after the first inning and cleverly worked his curves on the local batters. One of the best fielding plays of the game was Van Haltren's throw from centre field to the plate in the sixth inning. It stopped a run.

In the third inning Ritchey was accidentally spiked by Davis and after a delay of nearly ten minutes the game continued, Ritchie remaining in his position. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	0	1	1
O'Brien, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Grady, 3b.	1	1	0	3	1
Davis, ss.	1	2	3	5	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	7	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	6	1	0
Foster, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Warner, c.	1	1	9	1	0
Doheny, p.	0	1	1	3	5
Total	5	11	27	15	9

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Clarke, lf.	2	0	1	0	0
Leach, 3b.	3	2	1	4	0
Wagner, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	7	1	1
Kelly, 1b.	1	0	6	0	0
Power, c.	1	2	6	0	0
Clingman, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
Dowling, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Total	9	9	27	9	2

New York	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5
Louisville	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	—9

First base by errors—New York, 1; Louisville, 7. Left on bases—New York, 8; Louisville, 11. Base on balls—Off Doheny, 7; off Dowling, 2. Struck out—By Doheny, 8; by Dowling, 4. Two-base hits—Warner, Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Davis. Stolen bases—Warner, Grady, Kelly. Hit by pitched ball—Kelly. Wild pitch—Dowling. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Clevelands Tied Score, but the Home Team Easily Forged Ahead.

The Clevelands tied the Brooklyns in the sixth inning of the game at Washington Park yesterday, but in the same inning the home team again took the lead and won out easily. McJames pitched a steady game against the visitors. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	1	0	0	1
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	0	1	0
Sullivan, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
McAll'r, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0
Lockh'd, ss.	0	0	1	4	1
Sugden, c.	0	0	2	7	1
Knepper, p.	0	0	0	4	0
*Hemphill	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	5	24	14	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Kelley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	0	4	4	2
And'n, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	3	2	3	2	0
Casey, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
McGuire, c.	0	2	2	2	0
McJames, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	6	7	27	9	3

*Batted for Knepper in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—6

Three-base hit—Dahlen. Two-base hits—McGuire, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By McJames, 5; by Knepper, 5. Stolen bases—Sullivan, Jones, Kelley, Daly, (2,) Dahlen. Bases on balls—Off McJames, 3; off Knepper, 3. Double play—Dahlen, Daly, and Anderson. Hit by pitched ball—By McJames, 2; by Knepper, 1. Wild pitch—Knepper. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Meekin made his first appearance with the Bostons to-day, and was a trifle nervous in the first inning, being hit for three singles, filling the bases. McBride scored what proved to be the winning run on an attempted double play. Boston managed to get one or more men on bases in every inning except the eighth. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Boston, Meekin and Bergen; Cincinnati, Gaylor & Peltz. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—It was a pitchers' battle to-day, Platt having a trifle the better of it. Garvin was very steady. Two singles, an error, and a sacrifice hit gave the home team the game. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Chicago, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Garvin and Donahue; Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

St. Louis, 8; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—St. Louis easily took to-day's game, on account of errors by the Washingtons. Dineen's pitching was good, but one of his errors gave the visitors two runs. Two games were scheduled for to-day, but the second was postponed on account of rain. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	—8

Base hits—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and Duncan; St. Louis, Young and Schreckengost. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

JOURNAL NINE IN FIRST PLACE.

Victory Over The Herald Team Places it in the Lead.

The Journal team scored an easy victory over The Herald nine in a game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League series at Prospect Park yesterday. The Journal team is now in first place for the championship. Score:

Journal	1	3	5	7	0	7	—23			
Herald	3	0	1	0	0	0	—4			

The following is the standing of the teams:

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Journal	8	2	.800
Herald	8	3	.727
World	5	4	.555
Times	4	5	.444
Tribune	2	7	.222
Sun	1	6	.142

TENNIS ON NEWPORT COURTS.

No Doubles Played in the Casino Tournament—Ward Defeats Budlong and Fischer Loses to Wrenn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—All society was at the Casino to witness the starting of the tennis tournament to-day, and about the grand stand and on the sides of the paths near by groups of cottagers were seated, and held informal receptions during the morning. The disappointment in the non-appearance of the players in the doubles between the East and West was fully made up by the playing between Ware and Budlong.

All the faithful were out in full force long before the game started. Miss Julia Dent Grant arrived late, escorted by Potter Palmer, Jr., followed to their seats by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Stanford White. Along the rows of seats in the grand stand were to be seen among the many cottagers Col. Astor, I. Townsend Burden, Capt. Robley D. Evans, with a bevy of pretty girls about him; Miss Burden, Miss Taylor, Major Gibbs, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Stuyvesant Le Roy, James A. Swan, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the Misses Wetmore, Prince Lubomirski, Col. Anthony Dyer, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the Misses Potter, Miss Fifi Potter, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Miss Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Miss Proctor, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mrs. Barger Wallach, Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Francis F. Freeman, the Misses Gerry, Mrs. M. E. Carter, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, and a host of others who remained for the match, and during the intermissions joined the little gatherings about the lawns until the playing was resumed.

All of the twelve courts on the Casino lawns were given over to the singles, and the crowd scattered among them, no one match holding the attention of all, as is customary on the opening days when the big double matches for the championship are played.

In front of the grand stand on the championship court were Budlong and Ward, but their match attracted little more attention than the Huntington-McKittrick and the Wren-Fischer matches, in progress on the other courts From the start, the Orange expert seemed to have the best of the struggle, but only by a narrow margin. Budlong fought for every game, but Ward's puzzling service bothered him greatly, and the Orange expert's method of lobbing high up into the air and running in under the ball to volley the return also proved very disconcerting.

In the first set Budlong had a splendid chance to tie the score at five-all, but Ward's steadiness gave him the set, and in the second, with 4—1 in his favor, it looked easy for Budlong, but again Ward pulled out the set by careful up-hill play and clever volleying at the net, taking five straight games and the set by 6—4.

The third was even closer than the first two sets, and it was anybody's until finally Budlong pulled out two close games in succession, giving him the set by the same score. In the fourth, however, Ward had an easy time of it and Budlong made only a weak resistance, getting just two games.

"Bob" Huntington, the famous old-time veteran, who has not entered a tournament arena this season, was pitted against Ralph McKittrick, the young Harvard player, who gave Larned such a close tussle at Longwood a few weeks ago, and Huntington rose to the occasion in good style. His long, low drives and wonderful reach at the net kept McKittrick constantly in difficulties and the veteran held the whip hand throughout. Only in the second set was the score close, and then Huntington finally won out by 8-6.

In the meantime, George Wrenn and E. P. Fischer, the metropolitan champion, were having a battle royal on an adjoining court. This furnished even more excitement than the Ward-Budlong struggle Fischer had the best of a very close match during the early part, his speed exceeding that of Wrenn, and his passing strokes being more deceptive. But the New Yorker's strength gradually oozed out of his play, and toward the end of the third set he was playing more on the defensive, instead of forcing the play at every opportunity as earlier in the match. Once on the defensive it did not take Wrenn long to beat him, and the game quickly in the fourth set.

Richard Stevens, the Hoboken crack, won his first two matches by default, neither of his antagonists turning up to play against him. Ware, Avery, Little, and Wright also won from their first opponents by default, while Paret's first match against Malcolm Chace, the second veteran entered, was put off until to-morrow morning. Bond and Collins, the two Western cracks from Chicago, won their opening matches easily, Collins, who made his début on Eastern courts to-day, having such an easy antagonist that he had no opportunity to show what he could do.

Young Kent Willing, the brother-in-law of John Jacob Astor, who has played in most of the Newport tournaments of other seasons, played a long and exciting match against J. S. Taylor, another Newport player, and was finally beaten after a hard struggle.

Another change in the programme was announced to-day. It was intended yesterday to postpone the East vs. West match in the final championship series of double matches until Friday on account of the injury to Allen's ankle, but this morning Dr. Dwight decided that the Western team would have to play to-morrow or default, and a telegram from Allen soon settled this question, as his doctor forbids him to play before Friday, and Ward and Davis were given the match by default. The latter pair will meet Ware and Sheldon to-morrow morning in the challenge match for the championship in doubles. The betting to-night is 5 to 4 on the Eastern challengers. The scores of to-day's matches follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Richard Stevens beat Deane Miller by default; R. D. Little beat Ford Huntington by default; R. P. Huntington beat Ralph McKittrick, 6—2, 8—6, 6—4; W. S. Bond beat W. J. Clothier, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; J. S. Bridges beat Payne Whitney by default; B. C. Wright beat G. P. Sheldon, Jr., by default.

First Round—N. H. Mundy beat J. A. Allen, by default; Holcomb Ward beat C. R. Budlong, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; L. E. Ware beat Norman McLeod by default; Richard Stevens beat H. W. Stiness by default; B. C. Wright beat L. J. Grant, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1; C. N. Bonard beat D. S. Ricker, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3; D. F. Davis beat H. G. Whitehead, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0; G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat E. P. Fischer, 5—7, 8—6, 7—5, 6—2; J. S. Taylor beat J. K. Willing, 5—7, 8—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; Kreigh Collins beat Thomas Sturgis, Jr., 6—3, 6—1, 6—1; W. C. Grant beat Ewing Stille by default.

Interscholastic Championship Singles.—Final Round—Beals C. Wright (Harvard) beat Wylie C. Grant, (Columbia,) 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.

HOMBURG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

International Championship Games Attract a Brilliant Gathering.

HOMBURG, Aug. 15.—In spite of the oppressive heat there was a brilliant gathering to-day at the international lawn tennis tournament, which opened yesterday. The Duke of Cambridge was among those present.

F. Doherty beat A. W. Gore in the second round of the European championship match. H. S. Mahoney defeated the Yorkshire and Scotch champion, E. D. Black, after forty-four games. The Countess von Schulenberg beat Miss Cooper in the ladies' single handicap, Miss Cooper owing forty.

English Cricket Record Broken.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In the fifth and last test cricket match between Australia and England, begun at Kensington Oval yesterday, England in the first innings to-day was all out for 576 runs. The score of the English cricketers beats the previous record in a test match, namely—551 runs, scored by Australia in 1884. At the close of play to-day the Australians in their first innings had scored 220 runs for five wickets down.

Ladies' Golf at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—At the Newport Golf Club this afternoon, the weekly handicap match for ladies was played in two classes. The winners and the scores were as follows: Class A—Miss Sands; gross, 109; handicap, 2; net, 107: Class B—Miss Brooks, (scratch,) 113. The cups won were offered by the Newport Golf Club members.

Palmer-McGovern Fight Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—W. B. Gray, manager of the Westchester Athletic Club, wires George Siler that the match between Pedlar Palmer and Terry McGovern has been postponed from Sept. 1 to Sept. 11.

"Skeets" Martin Wins a Race.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—At the first day of the Stockton meeting to-day, "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey won the Wynard Plate on Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Bettyfield. Nine horses ran, five furlongs. Marconi was second and Mr. John Musker's Our Grace was third.

SLOAN AND BALD GET AWAY

The Jockey and the Wheelman Sail for England.

BIG BETTING SCHEME ON FOOT

American Turfmen Think There Is a Plan to Attack the English Bookmakers' Bank Rolls.

"Tod" Sloan, the American lightweight jockey, who made a flying trip to this country while under suspension on the English race tracks, sailed away again for England yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The jockey was apparently glad to quit the shores where he first gained fame as a rider, for as he and his companion, "Eddie" Bald, the crack outlaw wheelman, passed up the gangplank the diminutive jockey smiled and looked longingly in the direction of the ocean.

Sloan was set down from riding in England for impertinence at the post to the starter, Mr. Coventry, and he thought the period of his suspension might be put to good use by making a flying trip to this country. He had a number of investments here that he was anxious to settle up, some of them in the West, and these he disposed of while here. His Western bank stocks were disposed of for him by his foster father, Daniel Blouser of Kokomo, Ind., from which town the jockey hails, and Sloan attended to his Eastern matters while in this city.

When his business matters were settled Sloan made a quick trip to Saratoga to meet some of his old racing friends, and while at the Summer resort he made several bad investments at the roulette wheel. But this was not his only disappointment at the spa. He found there that he was not greeted with the hearty enthusiasm with which he was formerly greeted on the American race tracks, for his expression of opinion at various times on racing and turf management in general in America has had the effect of lessening the jockey's popularity on this side of the ocean.

He arranged while at Saratoga to give William C. Whitney and his racing partner, Sydney Paget, second call on his services in England, for the Whitney colors will be seen frequently in England hereafter. Sloan also purchased a few American horses for an English racing man and shipped them to England, but he would not discuss the matter, nor would he disclose the name of the Englishman, although he admitted he had purchased the horses.

There were a few of Sloan's friends at the dock as the steamer sailed, but a larger crowd of Bald's friends. The cyclist declares that his trip abroad is a business venture, and that he will race in France and Italy. His suspension by the American cycling authorities, however, will probably bar him from riding in Europe, and his friends here believe that he has quit cycle-racing for good, in order to follow Sloan' directions in England.

American turfmen believe that Sloan has a gigantic betting scheme on hand, and that Bald will be his commissioner or partner in the English betting inclosures. Bald, who has been somewhat of a plunger at the local racetracks this Summer, made a hurried trip to Bu

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TWELVE PAGES.

GOOD FOR THE SOUL.

A Democratic newspaper published in Texas having declared that it was the evident purpose of The Sun to persuade the Republican Party to hedge and evade the silver issue, our neighbor avows its purpose with the courage of a man and the candor of an angel, and by occasion makes a frank exposure of the policy of its party:

> The "evident purpose" of The Sun is, as its columns show, to prevent only the introduction of the issue between gold and silver into the proceedings of the coming session of Congress.
>
> So far from desiring to persuade the Republican Party to evade it in the next Presidential campaign, The Sun insists that the Democrats ought to declare for silver in that campaign, and the Republicans for gold, and thus bring the issue again squarely before the people.

The Republicans are not such fools as to kill this silver goose that every four years lays them the golden egg of victory. If they should enact a bill making gold the standard measure of value in our currency system the silver issue would disappear. On the other issues now before the people and germinating in their minds their party might not win. What Republican leader would swap that one sure, victorious campaign issue for a lot of nascent and nebulous questions as to which the voters might make up their minds the wrong way? Not HANNA, not T. B. REED, not even the exemplary and pious GEORGE F. HOAR, not our neighbor The Sun; we fear that the President himself would disapprove a change of policy which might be disastrous to his ambitions.

The business interests of the country, its good name, its good faith, demand the immediate establishment of the gold standard. The spurious bimetallism we maintain will never cease to be a source of peril until it is discarded. But the Republican motto is, "Our party first, our country next."

There is an appreciable danger, moreover, that the Republican Party, even though it make its campaign as the champion of gold, may be defeated on other issues. That would put a free silver Populist in the White House and another at the head of the Treasury.

If the Republican Congress and the Republican President fail to destroy the silver issue by establishing the gold standard this Winter, and then a month after the nominations the canvass is seen to be going wrong, with all the signs pointing to a Populist and free-silver triumph, terror will seize upon the manufacturers, merchants, importers, and bankers of the country, confidence will be destroyed, and business will go to smash. Let nobody try to comfort himself with the foolish assurance that a free-silver President can do no harm so long as there is a sound-money Congress. The dominant fact that the country had been carried for free silver coinage and repudiation would possess the minds of men, and in their alarm they would look forward with dread not only to the immediate bedevilment which the executive power could accomplish, but to the continuance and completion of it when the legislative power also should fall into those dangerous hands. Men do not reason deliberately or always correctly when the big black clouds of disaster are whirling toward them.

As a recipe for getting up a panic next Summer that will kill business and check the prosperity of the country for four or five years, the policy which The Sun pursues and avows is first rate. It would be impossible to devise a better. It is impressed with a large, Satanic recklessness and a fearless, selfish partisanship that put it beyond competition, in lonely pre-eminence. But what a good thing for our neighbor's soul it must be to have made this frank confession.

NEUTRALIZING THE MANIACS.

We doubt that any national calamity menaces the French Republic. Paris, the scene of the rise and fall of the Commune, presents an absorbing paradox. That is all. We see a few men, rendered insane by the army fetich, lost to all sense of justice and respectability, vociferously clamoring for the perpetuation of a monstrous judicial error. We see the usual elements of passion lying dormant, or darkly insinuating that they will hold certain citizens as hostages for the crime at Rennes. The lineal descendants of the Communards have beheld the tyranny of militant power exposed, its chiefs disgraced. The drama of 1871 is curiously modified.

Surely, it is not fear on the part of the Government, whose Minister of War is DE GALLIFFET, that causes it to refrain from smoking the Jew-baiter GUERIN out of his hole. Certainly, it is not through any sense of delicacy that the Government, which includes the Socialist MILLERAND, pauses at the threshold of the anti-Semitic League. We must not suppose M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and his colleagues to have lost all sense of the irony of the situation. They succeeded in arresting certain irresponsible persons. They are content to have others arrest themselves. The main thing is to keep them off the streets, and with as little fuss as possible. After justice has done its complete work in Rennes the impounded anti-Semitic leaders will need all their artfulness to disabuse the minds of their deluded followers that they had any dealings with the Orleanists or the Bonapartists. Unfortunately for the leaders the proof is pretty conclusive that such dealings were had. Explanations will be difficult. Too stringent and fierce measures against Messrs. GUERIN, DEROULEDE & Co. would have tended to elevate them. Now they are rendered simply ridiculous.

Of course, a real danger would have entered into the situation could the various "patriotic" leagues look to the army for support. The 16,000 troops at the Mount Valérien barracks and neighboring citadels, under the direct command of the Governor General of Paris, could easily seize the Government. Gen. LE MARQUIS DE GALLIFFET knew this. Before the court-martial convened in Rennes, there was a grand cleaning out. Now there is no fear of an army coup d'état.

The Waldeck-Rousseau Government stands upon firm ground. It is legal ground. It is the ground plotted by the intelligence, the honesty, the love of justice of the vast undemonstrative masses of the Republic. It is the only ground for which the outside world can have respect. And the great heart of France, usually so indifferent to the emotions of others, is at last conscious of the fact.

LYNCHINGS AND THE PRESIDENT.

While every good citizen, North and South, will sympathize with the desire of the colored people in the United States to prevent the murder of men of their race by mobs, it is much to be hoped that their representatives will not injure their cause by proposing remedies obviously impracticable. Such a proposition would be that which it is to be declared will be introduced at the "Afro-American Council of Colored Men" to be held in Chicago this week. It is announced that the President will not only be called upon to "prevent" the lynching of colored men, but that he will be "denounced" for not having prevented it already.

It is extremely unlikely that any attempt will be made to do the "denouncing." That would be too obviously absurd. But it would not be more intrinsically absurd than the proposition that the President shall "prevent" such crimes hereafter. Prevention in the literal sense is quite out of the question. That would imply that the Federal Government should maintain watchmen throughout all the States, who should ascertain and give timely warning to Washington, when a colored man was about to give mortal offense to his white neighbors, by means of "the usual crime" or otherwise, and when his white neighbors were wrought up to the point of lynching him. The force required for this purpose would be far beyond the largest estimate of the force required to put down overwhelmingly the insurrection in the Philippines.

It must be supposed that the colored advocates of the "prevention" by the Federal Government of lynching mean only to advocate, or demand, the swift and sharp and exemplary punishment by that Government, of the crime which they justly resent and deplore. But have any of them considered what they really mean? The President derives all his powers from the Constitution and the laws passed in accordance therewith. One of these is to cause the laws of the United States to be faithfully executed. One of these is not to cause the laws of the different States to be faithfully executed. He is empowered to do that only when the machinery of the State Government, by the confession of the Legislature, or of the Governor when the Legislature is not in session, has broken down. President CLEVELAND went a step further than that, with the approbation of all good citizens, and when a lot of rioters had a Governor of Illinois of their own way of thinking at their head, interfered to restore order. But his occasion was that the United States mails were stopped and that thus the laws of the United States, which his duty was to enforce, were violated.

Let us consider what would be necessary to justify the interference of the National Government to "prevent" or to punish lynching. In the first place, an amendment, or two amendments, to the Constitution giving Congress power to pass laws and the President to execute laws concerning, in the first place, "the usual crime," and in the second place riotous proceedings to avenge the usual crime. Then juries, not "of the vicinage," and hence not sympathetic with the rioters. Finally, a garrison in every district of regular troops strong enough to take the place of the "posse comitatus," which does not work, and to detect, hunt down, capture, and arraign the whites suspected to be guilty of lynching.

To state these conditions is to show how absurdly impracticable they are. It is to be hoped that no "Afro-American" will make a fool of himself by suggesting such impracticabilities. And it is to be noted with satisfaction that the Register of the Treasury, Mr. JUDSON LYONS, who is one of the most conspicuous and apparently one of the most sensible of the Afro-Americans, has already expressed himself strongly against the bringing of the "council" and the race into general contempt by the introduction of such nonsense.

THE PROPOSED PRINTERS' PARADE.

It is to be hoped that the Police Commission, before issuing a permit to the printers to parade, will insist upon an alteration of the proposed route of the procession so that it shall not pass "through Park Row."

Of course a parade of printers, or of the members of any other trade whose members can afford to take a day off for the purpose of parading, is an entirely proper and legitimate performance. But then the first Monday in September is set apart by law as the day upon which all organizations of workingmen who desire to "show their power" or to show themselves shall have full oportunity to do so. A single trades union which desires to anticipate "Labor Day" by a fortnight, and to parade on its own account, cannot be said to be doing a particularly "timely" thing, and may naturally be suspected of some ulterior motives.

This suspicion is greatly strengthened in the actual circumstances of the case. Everybody knows that there has lately been a "labor trouble," either a strike or a lock-out, in the office of an important newspaper, and that there are one or more other offices which are technically known as "rat" offices. It is not uncharitable to assume that the object of this parade just at this time is to exert an influence upon the labor trouble in question. And this assumption is greatly strengthened by the designation of the proposed route of the procession past the building in which the "trouble" is lodged.

We do not wish or mean to be understood as taking sides in the trouble, or as expressing any opinion whatever about the merits of the case. We speak simply in the interests of public order. And, so speaking, we point out what is evidently the fact, that the passage of the parade of a trades union past a building in which "rats" are housed would be a distinct provocation to a breach of the peace. It seems to be the clear duty of the Police Commissioners, in giving the permit for the parade, to require that the route of the procession shall be so changed that the parade shall not be liable to provoke a breach of the peace. And this should be done even though it were true that, after the route was changed, a majority of the paraders would take no further interest in the parade.

THE BOGEYS AND BUGABOOS.

> THE TIMES is suffering morally from a case of blind staggers, and has been ever since it went in with the syndicates to extend their trade and profits through fire and blood.—The Springfield Republican.

The country wit that adorns this paragraph would evoke grins of admiration in the highest agricultural circles of Agawam and Indian Orchard. But what can be said of the soul and substance of the assertion? We do not refer to our moral sufferings and the blind staggers or even to the charge that we have gone in with the syndicates, but to the declaration that syndicates exist that are trying to extend their trade and profits through fire and blood. Our Springfield contemporary here intends to have its readers believe that the war in the Philippines is actually carried on for profit, to subjugate the Filipinos, so that the syndicates can trade with them on safe and advantageous terms. This implies that the war was not begun as an act of necessity, to maintain order and fulfill our obligations, but wantonly and solely for business. The next necessary step is the charge that President MCKINLEY was influenced or controlled by the syndicates insomuch that he gave the orders that resulted in the outbreak of hostilities at Manila.

With what food and drink are the anti-imperialists nourished that they have these terrible nightmares and see so many spectres? GORMAN'S patriotic American heart quails within him as he thinks of the great standing army overriding the will of the people and becoming the tool of some Caesar in the White House. BRYAN, and, since Saturday, Mr. CROKER, too, sees in the Filipino insurrection merely a Republican trick to carry the next election. ATKINSON sees nothing but "hell" and "criminal aggression." The syndicate spook is easily the flimsiest scarecrow of the lot.

The wonder is why the anti-imperialist newspapers impose this silly stuff on their readers. Do they take them for fools? Or do they find it fatiguing to keep up the anti-imperialist fight with facts and reasonable arguments, and so invade the realm of the fanciful and fantastic, invoking therefrom these spectral things that jump about so queerly in their appeals and arguments?

THE SHAMROCK'S DIMENSIONS.

There was printed in the newspapers of this city on Sunday a dispatch from England of the most interesting nature. It was in regard to the dimensions of the Shamrock, the yacht which is now on its way across the Western Ocean to compete for the America's Cup. We have waited patiently for the publication of some comments on these dimensions by the unfailing experts, but to our surprise, the experts have maintained a silence which in the circumstances may be either dignified or cautious. It may be, too, that some of the experts are of the opinion, which we are not far from sharing, that these dimensions are not so authoritative as they appear to be on their face. If they are correct there is a conclusion to be reached, but it is not time to reach it yet.

For the sake of the refreshment of memories let us here reprint these uncommon dimensions: Length over all, 105.5 feet; water line length, 89 feet; breadth, 25.55 feet, depth, 10.55 feet, and tonnage registered, 135. These figures are very different from those given by the London Daily News some time ago as authentic. In those the length over all of the yacht was placed at 132 feet 4 inches, which seems much more likely to be true. For the fashion of building yachts to-day is devoted to the long overhang, and it seems hardly probable that any designer would throw away the chance to make his vessel much longer when sailing on her side than when standing up straight to be measured. The advantages of the present fashion of constructing racing yachts to beat the measurement rules are so well known that it is hard to believe that WILLIE FIFE of Fairlie would deliberately design a yacht in which the difference between the water-line length and the length over all was only 16½ feet. If the figures which have been printed as those of the dimensions of the Columbia are correct she is 42 feet longer "over all" than she is on the water line.

The least instructive of the measurements as given by the dispatch referred to is that of the depth. The figure given for this dimension is 10.55 feet. If this meant the extreme depth of the yacht, it would signify that she was a centreboard vessel. But that is so utterly improbable that we are forced to the conclusion that the figures refer to the depth of hold. This is an item usually given with the dimensions of a vessel, but it has been the custom to give the draught of the cup challengers and defenders. Why this coyness on the part of the amiable Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, who gave out the dimensions? Perhaps it is here that we shall some day discover the great mystery in the construction of the Shamrock, which has been so carefully guarded. But after all it really does not make much difference what the secret is, unless the challenger wins. And if her upper body is really only 16½ feet longer than her underbody, most of us will cherish many delightful doubts of her ability to carry away that homely old mug which has reposed safely in the lockers of the New York Yacht Club for nearly half a century.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——On first noticing, in Mr. ERVING WINSLOW'S latest announcement of the country's impending ruin, his use of the phrase "planetary policy," we were strongly moved to congratulate the ululating Bostonian on the invention of a really effective, and therefore really admirable, substitute for "imperialism" and "expansion," both of which have been cruelly overworked in the past few months, and are now showing pathetic evidences of wear and tear. Something restrained our impulse, however, and this was well, for, on further consideration of the pretty phrase, there came the conviction that novelty was not one of its merits, and that Mr. WINSLOW deserved congratulation, not for his ingenuity, but for the excellence of his memory and for the readiness of his skill in adopting and adapting to his own purposes the products of other minds. Fully ten years ago THE TIMES employed the words "Planetary Politics" as the heading for an editorial article on the new phase of activity upon which the powers of Europe were then entering in both Africa and Asia. The expression won immediate favor, and for some months thereafter frequently was to be found in the columns of our American and English contemporaries. Then it disappeared, to be seen no more until Mr. WINSLOW resurrected it this week, modified—by himself or the passing years—into "planetary policy." It's the same old phrase, despite the change, and naturally we take a fatherly interest in it. While rather out of sympathy with the cause to which Mr. WINSLOW has devoted our alliterative exploit, still we don't mind telling him that it will serve his purpose to an easily appreciable extent. "Planetary policy" is resonant, dignified, impressive, and alarming. To charge the Administration with the adoption of a scheme like that is to hit it in a tender spot, and many people who only laughed at "imperialism," and rather gloried in the thought of "expansion," will be made seriously uneasy when the President and the planet are presented to their minds at the same moment. For, though the President is a large man, yet he is not quite large enough for that, and undoubtedly will squirm uneasily under the suggested comparison.

——Not only does Lieut. KEHRL, the German naval officer now in Chicago on his way from Manila, where he served on the Gefion under Prince HENRY, deny that Admiral DEWEY and Admiral VON DIEDERICHS had anything more than a temporary misunderstanding, but he strongly intimates both that the American was in the wrong and that it was he, and not the German, who backed down when the crucial moment came. The Lieutenant is a discreet—or cautious—individual, and he refuses to reveal just what the German version of the famous quarrel is, but he does say that Admiral VON DIEDERICHS, after he had been ordered out of the way, and to cease what were considered annoying tactics, steamed toward the American fleet with guns cleared for action, and reached his chosen position without anything happening. "The whole trouble," declares Lieut. KEHRL, suavely, "was cleared up when explanations were forthcoming. Admiral VON DIEDERICHS was somewhat nettled at the orders given by Admiral DEWEY, as he understood them, and, I guess, this was the cause of his taking his fleet out to sea and subsequently returning and inquiring what Admiral DEWEY meant. Admiral DEWEY'S explanation was entirely satisfactory, and the incident closed then and there, and with it all bad feeling between the men and officers of the two fleets." All this in exact contradiction of every story of the affair that has come from American sources, and just a bit trying to one's credulity, but it might easily be worse, and, after all, the incident was closed some time ago, and it may be just as well if both sides are allowed to claim a victory. What's the odds so long as you're happy—and the peace of the world is undisturbed?

——A truly frightful state of affairs exists, or is going to exist, in Eastern Oregon; does, or will, that is, if one may believe a letter which the editor of The Vancouver Register has received from a relative of his who is now sojourning in the region mentioned. "You would be surprised," declares this respectable and disinterested authority, "you would be surprised, to see how well satisfied the average Republican is with the political condition of things. They will go barefooted and naked to the polls in 1900 to vote for MCKINLEY and 'honest money,' believing that if they do not they will have to pay their debts in gold coin, and that there will be no gold." Here is, indeed, a far-sighted observer. He sees a people living in pathetic contentment under the soothing but pernicious influences of a wave of prosperity, wholly unmindful of the fact that within a year or so they will all be Oregonian editions of Miss Flora McFlimsey, and subject to arrest, to say nothing of chilliness, when they go to vote! It's something, of course, that Oregon is all right at the present moment, with lots to wear, and confident of the future, but the relative of a Vancouver editor is not to be deceived by the specious smiles of fickle Fortune, and therefore he is getting ready for the blushing he will have to do in 1900.

——Barbering and surgery, once closely allied, are not likely ever again to be united, but in the Province of Quebec, at least, tonsorial mysteries are soon to recover a considerable portion of their ancient dignity. A law that goes into effect there in September forbids any barber to practice his trade—or art—who has not passed a searching examination before the Graduate Barbers' Union, and received a certificate from the Barbers' Association. This association has been regularly incorporated and endowed with powers by no means insignificant. Every candidate who appears before it must first prove that he has served an apprenticeship of three years, then an orthodox doctor must vouch for the aspirant's physical innocuousness, after which he must give a practical demonstration of his ability to shave and to cut hair in a scientific manner, and last of all, he must answer satisfactorily some rigid questioning as to the hygienic precautions which ought to be observed in a well regulated barber's shop. It is a little difficult to treat this matter quite seriously, and yet there is nothing whatever absurd about it, and every detail of the Quebec scheme is eminently sensible. Not only have our neighbors acted wisely, but their example might well be followed all over the civilized world. The only difficulty would be in getting examiners judicious as well as competent, and in preventing the tests from degenerating into a means of enforcing trades' union rules. Men who accept tips are hardly the men to intrust with control over others.

——Several of our correspondents who happen to be of foreign birth have made the mistake of assuming that, because we see reasons for criticising the selection that has been made of a commander for the Columbia, we would also object to the employment of other than native-born Captains on other yachts. Of course, we have no such idea. The Columbia is unlike other yachts, in that she represents America in an especial way. Suppose she had been bought abroad; she might have been a very good yacht, but she could not have won the world's attention.

GENERAL NOTES.

"America, the Land of the Man," was the comprehensive title of an address delivered by ex-President Sylvester Scovel of Wooster University, at Chautauqua, the other morning.

* * *

The call for the Nebraska Republican State Convention recommends that no proxies be admitted and that the delegates present from any county be authorized to cast the entire vote to which that county is entitled.

* * *

Being dared by a girl acquaintance, William Crow, a young man of Louisville, Ky., dived from the Big Four bridge, ninety feet into the Ohio River, on Sunday afternoon, and was uninjured. A week ago Sunday Thomas H. Havey made the plunge and was killed.

* * *

The New Orleans Picayune attributes the reluctance of Southern youth to enlist in the new regiments for service in the Philippines to "the lack of recognition shown the Southern troops" and "the studied efforts of the Administration to keep Southerners in the background" during the war with Spain.

* * *

Complaints were made in Seattle, Washington, recently that the fire-alarm system of the city was working very badly. Investigation of the boxes showed that "yellow jackets" had clogged many of them by deposits of clay, which had hardened. The wasps had crawled through the keyholes and built their fire-proof houses.

* * *

Several letters from England have lately reached the Orphans' Court in Baltimore in which the writers claimed to be kinsmen of one Stephen Bromley, who, as they believed, lately died in Baltimore and left an estate of several millions of dollars and no will. Examination of the records showed that his possessions at the time of his death were valued at $600.

* * *

Librarian E. H. Anderson of the Pittsburg Carnegie Library claims that the children will have in its new extension the finest reading room in the world. He also claims that the library is growing faster than any other in the country, and that it buys more new books than any other, with the possible exception of the free library of Boston. The Pittsburg library opened with about 10,000 volumes less than four years ago, and now has about 75,000.

* * *

The Salt Lake (Utah) Herald says that the Mormon Church revenues from tithes alone were $900,000 in the year ending Dec. 1 last, one-third of the amount being cash and two-thirds produce, which was distributed to the poor or paid as salaries to church employes. For the present year it expects a large increase, its estimate being $700,000 cash and $800,000 in produce. Two years ago President Snow could not borrow any money from local or Eastern banks, and an issue of $1,000,000 twenty-year bonds was made. Every bond being taken and the interest duly paid, President Snow now predicts that the bonds will all be redeemed within five years.

"ORDER" AND "INSTRUCTION."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hagemann in this morning's issue of your paper is somewhat sportive in his compliments to the writer, and I take pleasure in accepting them in the spirit in which they are offered, but I would still like to lift my now squeaky voice to point out that Mr. Hagemann seems to have argued himself clear out of court. The question was, I believe, as to the nature of the thing that took Dreyfus to Mulhouse, in German Alsace. Did he go to spy out, or did he go to betray France? My impression was that Mr. Hagemann took the latter view, and it was that view that I combatted. As he does not now attack my position or defend his own, but skillfully shifts the issue, it is fair to conclude that he sees the error of his ways—whether repentantly or not does not appear. His reply is that there are two words, "order" and "instruction," having meanings not convergent, and proceeds to bow himself out by giving a meaning to "instruction" that eliminates all idea of the giving of information by Dreyfus while he was at Mulhouse, which appeared to have been his original idea. But I cannot help admiring the skillful and graceful way in which Mr. Hagemann bows himself out and softly closes the door. U. S. N. A.

New York, Aug. 15, 1899.

AFRICAN MORALS IN CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letters published in your columns anent the lynchings in the South. Through you I would like to ask the exponents of lynch law a few questions:

First—Why is it when a white man assaults a colored girl the case is treated as an ordinary incident, and if the girl's parents try to obtain justice they are browbeaten and otherwise maltreated?

Second—How is it, in the West Indies, where in some localities the negroes outnumber the whites twenty to one, such a thing as assault is never heard of? I have now two maiden aunts who live in the rural districts, with no protection in shape of a man, and with no other neighbors but negroes all around them, and up to the last mail they had not been assaulted. It is singular, to say the least, that the negroes of the South should be addicted to such an atrocious habit, and yet, under similar conditions, those of the West Indies have never been guilty of committing such crimes. Can any one tell me what causes this difference? HENRY KNIGHT.

New York, Aug. 14, 1899.

SHIPPING RATES TO BRAZIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Capt. Codman does not know of any American owner of foreign-built ships who desires American registers for them, and since he has admitted that nothing would be gained by admitting such ships to American registry unless permitted to engage in the coasting trade—from which latter foreign ships are absolutely excluded by our present laws—and since Capt. Codman agrees with me in preferring American officers and seamen to foreign on board American ships, I have no further questions to propound to him, and am delighted to find that we agree so well

As to the Brazilian trade, permit me to quote from "Consular Reports" for April, 1899, on Page 661, under the caption of "Hindrances to Export Trade with Brazil," the report of Eugene Seeger, United States Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, under date of Dec. 24, 1898, as follows:

"I regard it my duty to again call attention to a serious obstacle in the healthy development of our trade with Brazil, viz., the conditions created by the combination of the foreign transportation companies whose steamers are plying to and from the ports of Brazil.

"These companies are Lamport & Holt, Liverpool; Prince Line, Newcastle; Norton Line, Liverpool; Sloman Line, Hamburg, and Chargeurs Reunis, Havre.

"These lines, which constitute a trust, had in August last reduced the freight rates on coffee (almost the only return cargo of the steamers plying between the United States or Europe and Rio de Janeiro and Santos) to 10 cents per bag, in order to drive out of Brazilian waters the transatlantic steamers whose owners did not enter into the above-mentioned agreement. About six weeks afterward, when the "tramp steamers" (so called by the trust) were hunted down and the refractory coffee shippers brought to terms, freight rates were increased again to 30 cents a bag, which rate is charged at present. One of the results of this practice is that there is not enough freight room available at present for the export trade of the United States with Brazil, and those who want to import merchandise into Brazil before the date on which the increased tariff goes into effect (Jan. 1, 1899) are frustrated to a very large extent.

"Another serious obstacle to our competition in Brazil with European exporters is the fact—complained of by Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo importers of American goods and probably traceable to the same combination of non-American ship owners—that freight rates to Brazil are (unnecessarily) higher from the United States than from the European ports. A Rio de Janeiro commission merchant told me not long ago that he made an additional profit on flour bought in New York by shipping it via Hamburg, and the head of a well-known Sao Paulo house of importers and manufacturers of agricultural and coffee machinery told me last week that in buying a large quantity of pig and cast iron he could not avail himself of the lower prices offered by American houses, as against European competition, on account of the higher freight rates from New York. From the manifest, I saw that a cargo of flour recently arrived here from New York paid 85 cents a barrel, while the scheduled steamer freight of flour from Hamburg to Rio de Janeiro or Santos is 30 marks ($7.14) per ton, (of eleven barrels.)

"In this connection, I may say that the published freight tariffs of the different steamer lines can hardly be taken in evidence in regard to the freight actually charged against different shippers, as the representative of one of the members of the steamer trust has assured me, stating that transatlantic freight rates are, in all cases of importance, the subject of specific agreements.

"The above described are among those conditions which ought to be taken into consideration by those who try to understand why the United States is not having its fair share of the import trade of Brazil."

I have no desire to take further issue with Capt. Codman, but should be feel inclined to question the accuracy of the statements made by our Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, then, of course, his issue is with a Government officer on the spot, accessible to accurate information and desirous of helping to increase the trade of the United States with Brazil, especially our export trade. Perhaps, however, Capt. Codman has some interesting and hitherto unpublished facts on this subject.

ALEX. R. SMITH.

New York, Aug. 15, 1899.

THE TARIFF AND FREE SHIPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am, and have been for many years, a great admirer of your correspondent Capt. John Codman. I enjoyed greatly his reply to Mr. Alexander Smith's letter, printed in your issue of yesterday.

In asking your permission to put a question to Capt. Codman through your columns, I beg to say to the venerable Captain that I do so in a far different spirit from the one which evidently prompted Mr. Alexander Smith when he says: "Capt. Codman is such an advocate of free ships that he ought to be willing to inform the public just what American owners of foreign-built ships he represents."

Mr. Smith is evidently one of that large class of "practical men" built on the lines of our "statesmen-politicians," of which the "Hon." Mr. Richard Croker, by his own recent testimony before the Mazet committee, is a shining example, whose every idea is "founded upon the rock of self-interest," and who cannot understand how anybody but a crank can leave the "ego" out of sight and devote his time to what he honestly believes "public interest." Would to God we had more, many more, men of the stamp of Capt. Codman and many less of the other class!

Capt. Codman stands most prominently before the public as the advocate for "free ships." What I would like to ask him is: Can we sail free ships in competition with the foreigner in whose bottoms most of our trade is carried? What is the expense of sailing American ships as compared to the English, Norwegian, and the Italian? Is it not rather the hire of officers and crew, their food and other inevitable outlays than the first cost of the vessel that prevents us from competing with the nations mentioned and makes the shipping business, as it was understood before the war, unprofitable, if not impossible?

Can we, who are "protected" by a McKinley or a Dingley tariff, which taxes not only the goods we do import, but increases the cost of living to such an extent that everything required by man on sea, as well as by the man who has never seen the sea, is correspondingly increased in price, and therefore "raises our status of living," as our protective tariff admirers call it—can we, I say, expect to compete in sailing ships with nations not so blessed?

No doubt the tariff, as enacted to meet the expenses of the most costly war, has enabled a great many of our people to accumulate wealth; in fact, it commended itself to a part of our population to such an extent that after the war necessities were over our soldiers, who had been consumers, had become producers again; that the clamor for more tariff legislation became more crying than before; "our home industries" needed the fostering care of Government, needed protection. Well, we got "protection," and as the result we all know, or we ought to know, "we prospered."

That it worked most efficaciously cannot be denied. Have we not high authority for what I, for one, have always held, long before even Mr. Havemeyer's testimony was ever thought of: That the daily springing up of industries with enormous capitalization are due to the protective tariff?

These industries, popularly called by the beautiful name "trusts," try to foster and confine the "home trade" still more; in fact, it seems to me as if they intended to confine it to their own particular home, factory, or corporation, to the exclusion of the "small fry," which we all know has no raison d'être; that at the same time it has incidentally killed off or driven away our carrying trade, which obliges us to pay something like $200,000,000 to the hated foreigner, whom we have compelled "to pay the duty" on the goods he wickedly persuades us to buy of him. Well, what is the difference? The amounts about equalize.

The plea some people make—I greatly think Capt. Codman is one of them; if not, he ought to be—that by losing our shipping trade we also have lost the material—the class of sailors who will man our ships and defend our country when in need. How silly! Did we not "smash" the Spaniards, and is not ours the "finest navy" that floats? To be sure, there seem to be a good many foreign names in the navy lists we have seen which sound like Irish, Danish, or Swedish names. But what of that? Did they not all fight as if they had been born in or around Salem or New Bedford?

AN OLD FOGY.

New York, Aug. 15, 1899.

HINTS FOR FAITH HEALERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the superstition and belief in supernatural power for ill or good which characterized the Middle Ages has not died out is well illustrated by the case you report from Chicago in your Sunday edition, where a whole family was duped and threatened by a rogue whose specialty consists of a "magic mirror" and an unlimited belief in the credulity of his victims. It seems incredible that any person nowadays can be found who will submit to the extortion of money under the threat of causing a disease to descend upon one of a family. Verily a man with a stock of assurance can yet

> "Confound the ignorant and amaze, indeed
> The very faculties of eyes and ears."

All through the ages past men have taken advantage of the superstitious and credulous ignorant to make money in an easy way, and blackmailing by working upon the fears and imaginations of the weak minded was probably an old game when the priests of Isis gulled the wondering Egyptians with a fake talking idol and other dime-museum novelties. But these up-to-date professors of magic healing, faith curing, and others of their tribe lack the mysterious paraphernalia which throws such a romance upon the doings of their brethren in the past. The magicians of the Middle Ages gave their victims a better show for their money. They professed the belief that perfumes and some of the more odoriferous substances were capable in their hands of producing a mystic link between the earth and the inhabitants of the planets; for instance, a mixture of musk, saffron, amber, cloves, and incense to which was added the brain of an eagle and the blood of a cock, was used in their invocations to the sun, and a supernatural connection with the moon was supposed to be brought about by mixing together white poppy, camphor, the eyes of a bull, and the blood of a goose, and to make the charm work properly it was necessary to ignite some of the mixture in the skull of a frog. To produce a supernatural sympathy with Mars required sulphur mixed with various magic herbs, such as hellebore and euphorbium, to which was added the blood of a black cat. It was necessary occasionally for these magicians to show the pull they possessed with the devil and his imps, and for this purpose they burned a combination of coriander, parsley, hemlock, giant fennel, red sandalwood, and black poppy. These things, burned within the mystic circles at

> "The witching time of night
> When churchyards yawn and graves give up their dead,"

accompanied by incantations enough to freeze the marrow in the bones, the caldron which the witches in "Macbeth" urged to "double, double, toil and trouble," might almost be an excuse for raising not only demons but the very devil himself. I would suggest to these faith healers a study of the literature of the past masters in the art of extracting hard cash from the superstitious and ignorant with a little stage management they might be worth something in a Bowery show. PHARMOS.

New York, Aug. 14, 1899.

Wants a Big Bond Issue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot $10,000,000 in bonds be issued this year to relieve this enormous taxation that to-day stares us in the face, and be repaid next year, when franchises will be taxed and Brooklyn gets into line with her taxes? Many will have to borrow to meet this demand, and the city can borrow for 3 per cent. while taxpayers will have to pay at least 5 per cent., so it will be a money-saving scheme all around. It is the taxpayers who have to foot the bills who deserve the greatest consideration.

R. B. BURTON, M. D.

New York, Aug. 15, 1899.

Dewey "Must."

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Indianapolis News begins an editorial regarding a matter in which we all are interested in a strain that we cannot help deploring when it says: "Admiral Dewey writes to the Entertainment Committee of Chicago that he cannot be present at the proposed welcome to him in that city, as calmly as if it were an ordinary case of declining an invitation to dine." But it immediately steadies itself and exhibits true Western loyalty for this metropolis. "He will have to come to Chicago," it says. "It is all right for him to decline an invitation from Philadelphia. Philadelphia is in the East, and under the wing of New York. But Chicago is another matter. Chicago is the great city of the West. The West must be allowed to honor Dewey and be honored by his presence. A man that does a signal service belongs to his country. His character becomes part of the life of his time, and his personality is necessary to emphasize and mark the progress of his day and generation. We can let the Admiral off from visiting smaller places, like Indianapolis, (though he will miss it greatly by not coming here,) but he must come to Chicago." This is the right spirit. It means that to all good Westerners Chicago is the West, as to all good Frenchmen Paris is France.

NUGGETS.

Of Course, Never Maliciously.

The average man never thinks it is time wasted to hunt another man and point out where he has made a mistake.—Atchison Globe.

Likely to Keep His Word.

"Graphter says he will run his office in the interest of neither the rich nor the poor."

"Well, you know Graphter is neither rich nor poor."—Indianapolis Journal.

No Justification.

"President McKinley didn't go to church Sunday," said Mr. Snaggs, at the breakfast table.

"I suppose you think that satisfies your conscience," added Mrs. Snaggs. "I tried to get you to go, and you wouldn't budge."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Wisdom in the Pen.

"Here, here!" cried the city editor; "what do you mean by saying 'the prisoner laughed aloud for mercy'?"

"That's exactly what he did," replied the star reporter. "The Judge had just made a silly joke at his expense."—New York Weekly.

The Parisian Audience.

"Were you present when that witness testified in the Dreyfus case?"

"Yes. It was inspiring. His enunciation was good, his gestures superb, and his costume appropriate."

"But did he tell the truth?"

"Why—you don't expect one to notice everything, do you?"—Washington Star.

MY OLD WOMAN AND I.

From The New York Weekly.

We have crossed the bridge o'er the middle of life,
My old woman and I;
Taking our share in the calm and strife,
With the travelers passing by;
And though on our pathway the shadows are rife,
There's a light in the western sky.

Some losses and crosses, of course, we've had,
My old woman and I;
But, bless you! we never found time to be sad,
And a very good reason why.
We were busy as bees, and we weren't so mad
As to stop in our work to cry.

On our changeable road as we journeyed along,
My old woman and I,
The kindly companions we met in the throng
Made our lives like a vision fly;
And, therefore, the few that imagined us wrong
Scarcely cost us a single sigh.

The weak and the weary we've striven to cheer,
My old woman and I;
For each of us thought that our duty while here
Was to do as we'd be done by,
In the hope to exhibit a balance clear
When the reckoning day is nigh.

RUSSIAN PLANS IN CHINA

Czar Issues an Order Declaring His Intentions.

TA-LIEN-WAN AN OPEN PORT

New City to be Established in That Neighborhood — Value of the Siberian Railway.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—Emperor Nicholas has issued the following imperial order to the Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte:

"Owing to the great possessions of Russia in Europe and Asia, it has been possible, with the help of God, to effect a rapprochement between the peoples of the West and East. Through the friendly attitude of China we have succeeded in attaining our historic aim, having obtained the use of two Chinese harbors, Ta-lien-wan and Port Arthur, with a large territory, whereby an outlet for the Siberian Railway to the Yellow Sea is secured.

"Thanks to the wisdom of the Chinese Government we shall through railways in course of construction be united to China, a result which gives all nations the immeasurable gain of easy communication and lightens the operations of the world's trade.

"In our unwearying care for the general weal we have deemed it necessary, after completing the railway, to declare Ta-lien-wan a free port during the whole period of the treaty for the merchant ships of all nations and to build a new city in the neighborhood of the said port."

CHINESE ROBBERS VICTORIOUS.

Government Force of Five Hundred Men Almost Wiped Out in a Fight with Ten Thousand.

CANTON, Aug. 15.—Five hundred soldiers were surrounded at Cotkon, on the Wert River, by 10,000 robbers, and a desperate fight occurred, ending in a victory for the robbers, who have hoisted their flags upon all commanding points and occupied the villages in the vicinity. Two hundred and fifty soldiers were killed and 100 wounded. Two thousand more troops left Canton yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The dispatch from Canton is in line with apprehensions expressed to the State Department in a recent report from Consul Wildman at Hongkong, who gave an account of the prevalence of piracy and brigandage. It was said that large towns along the river were headquarters for these piratical parties, and that they practically dominated the navigation of the river. The intimation was given that as the Chinese were powerless to cope with the evil, "it would seem that it will have to be overcome by British gunboats."

DR. SCHURMAN TALKS OF CHINA

How to Insure the Integrity of That Empire Is the Great Question in the Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 15.—Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, President of the Philippine Commission, who arrived here on the China last night after being absent in the Orient since January, was asked for his views regarding the Philippines and the work of the commission.

He declined to say anything about the islands before making his report to President McKinley.

"As I said, however, to one of the great statesmen of Japan," he continued, "after I had seen something of the Orient, it seems to me that the great question there is not Formosa nor the Philippines, but China.

"Englishmen out there, and Japanese as well, feel that to hold China intact is the thing of overshadowing importance.

"It is feared, now that Russia has taken Manchuria, it will try to encroach gradually on some or all of the other eighteen provinces of China, and when it gets them it will do as that country has done hitherto —put a duty on all foreign goods.

"Englishmen and Japanese feel that America should stand with them in preventing the dismemberment of China. It is believed out there that almost anything is liable to happen in the Orient in the next half dozen years. It is a momentous situation.

"Englishmen there feel that their own Government is not quite as strong at the present time as it should be, nor as it used to be. There is undoubtedly a fear of Russia.

"I met Marquis Ito, the greatest man in the Orient. I was also with Count Okuma. He has been Prime Minister of Japan. I also met Viscount Aoki, who is the Minister of Foreign Affairs now. I was with Admiral Count Kabayama, their Dewey, in the Chinese-Japan war, who was afterward the Governor of Formosa, and who is now in the Cabinet.

"Everywhere and at all times with these statemen it was recognized that the future of China was the one overshadowing question. China, it was agreed, should maintain its independent position, but its doors should be kept open. It means much to England and Japan and not less to America. There is a hope in the Orient among reading men that China itself may become aroused so that it may itself hold its domain intact. But it is not yet sufficiently awakened. That is the sad phase of it.

"The Chinese are a patient, industrious people. They can live in any climate, away in the arctic or far south in the tropics. They can make money anywhere. Such a race, it is felt, ought to arouse itself in this dilemma, but we shall see. Nobody can tell what will happen."

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL GUILTY.

Admits He Sold Mobilization Plans for the Use of France and Russia.

VIENNA, Aug. 15.—August Mosetig, the Government railroad official who was arrested here, charged with stealing emergency mobilization plans and delivering them to a man named Ziboworski, who, it was alleged, communicated them to agents of France and Russia, has fully confessed.

Mosetig says he sold the plans for 200 florins to Ziboworski, who fled without paying for them.

ZIONIST CONGRESS AT WORK.

Mrs. Gottheil of New York Presides at the Women's Meeting.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 15.—The third congress of Zionists assembled here to-day. There were 300 delegates present, including a number of Americans and Englishmen. Dr. Herzl presided. In his inaugural address he declared that one of the primary objects of the movement was to acquire a charter from the Turkish Government authorizing settlements in Palestine. He added that Emperor William's reception of a Jewish deputation at Jerusalem placed the legality and loyalty of the Zionist movement beyond question.

The congress of Zionist women is being held simultaneously, under the Presidency of Mrs. Gottheil of New York.

BRITISH CO-OPERATIVE WORK.

Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of Boston Presides at the Annual Congress.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The annual congress and festival of the Co-operative Society of Great Britain opened at the Crystal Palace yesterday. The principal feature was the delivery of the Presidential address by the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of Boston, who has the honor of being the first American chosen President of the society. He succeeded Earl Grey. The address was heartily applauded. Dr. and Mrs. Lorimer afterward held a reception.

One feature of the congress of the Co-operative Society of Great Britain is an exhibit of the products of a number of the co-operative societies throughout Great Britain. The congress will continue its sessions through the week. Saturday the prizes will be presented by Dr. Lorimer. His inaugural address, delivered on Monday, had for its subject "The Emancipation of Industry," and dealt with the needs of this emancipation and the forces making to that end, incidentally alluding to trusts and combinations as hindrances.

Germans Must Not Honor Rebels.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden has forbidden every demonstration proposed in honor of the victims of the unsuccessful rebellion of 1849, when the Democratic Party, under Brentano, took possession of Carlsruhe and held it until the Prussian forces effected the restoration of the Duke. The proposal to erect a monument in the cemetery of Rastatt, where the rebels made their final stand, has also been vetoed.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN PORTUGAL.

Oporto Reports Twenty-six Cases and Eleven Deaths—Rigid Quarantine Measures.

OPORTO, Aug. 15.—Since the outbreak of the plague here there have been twenty-six cases and eleven deaths from the disease.

CADIZ, Spain, Aug. 15.—Quarantine has been declared against all Portuguese ports on account of the suspicious sickness at Oporto.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The Gazette to-morrow will announce a quarantine on everything arriving from Portugal. Sanitary posts have been established on the frontier for the inspection of travelers.

PONTA DELGADA, Azores, Aug. 15.—All communication between the Azores Islands and Portugal has been interdicted on account of the seeming cases of bubonic plague, which have been discovered at Oporto. No vessels, merchandise, or mails from Portugal will be admitted at any ports of these islands.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 15.—All of Egypt is infected with the foot-and-mouth disease. There have been 1,827 cases reported since July 18.

TWIN BODIES NOT SUNDERED.

Unsuccessful Attempt in Brazil to Separate Two Joined Girls.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 25.—Two young girls, Rosalina and Maria, very similar to the Siamese twins, born united by a strong membrane joining the upper abdomen, were July 20 presented to a full meeting of the Medical College of Rio de Janeiro. After a careful examination it was resolved that a surgical operation should be performed for the purpose of separating the two girls whose organs were proved to be perfect and independent one of the other.

July 22 at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of Dr. Alvaro Ramos, in the presence of Dr. Domingos Goes, Dr. Miguel Conto, Dr. Rodrigues Lima, Dr. Miguel Pereira, Dr. Pacheco Leao, Dr. Candido de Andrade, Dr. Augusto Hygino, Dr. Pedro Magalhaes, Dr. Francisco Parjado, and other eminent physicians and surgeons, chloroform was administered to the two girls. At the end of twenty-five minutes the first incision was made in Rosalina, in order to separate the membrane in case it was found that the organs were detachable, which proved, however, not to be the case. The two kidneys were found so united that it was impossible to perform the operation. The two abdominal cavities were so curiously and solidly joined that any successful operation was considered out of the question.

The two girls are bright and lively and promise to recover rapidly from the incision.

SUBSCRIBED FOR A WARSHIP.

But Portugal's Queen Wants to Use the Money to Cure Consumption.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 25.—Some months ago the Portuguese Minister at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Camello Lampreia, initiated a patriotic subscription among the Portuguese residents in Brazil to buy or construct a cruiser for the home Government, which reached about 500,000 milreis—not enough to buy a gunboat, but enough to please the 20,000 subscribers and to obtain decorations for the principal subscribers.

Now Queen Amelia of Portugal suggested that if the money is applied to the cure of consumption it would be of more use than in buying a war vessel. This idea, however, does not suit some of the original subscribers, who want to be consulted about the disposition of their hard-earned money, and they are making some very forcible objections in the Journal do Commercio.

WANT BRAZIL TO PAY UP.

English Holders of Bonds Are Made Impatient by the Delay.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 25.—The London Financial News and other English papers have come in for some columns of abuse from all the Government organs here. It seems that these British newspapers are anxious for Brazil to begin to pay interest, if not any of the capital, on the enormous loans contracted during the last fifty years.

Since the foundation of the Government in 1822 it would be difficult to point out one year in which "Lord Deficit" failed to rule. For this reason it is not strange to find such as the following in the papers:

"Brazil to spend more money!"

"More ships for Brazil in the next two years, in spite of the promise to begin payments of capital, as well as interest, on her £80,000,000 of debts!!!"

Even the London Times has begun to growl, saying:

"The holders of Brazilian bonds have more desire to see the color of their money than to hear of the increase in the Brazilian Navy."

The Times also says:

"Brazil enjoys perfect peace at home and abroad, and there are no questions likely to cause foreign complications. Brazil has, besides, a sufficiently numerous navy, especially if it be true that the ships are never moved out of port, to save coal, during the whole year."

But, the Journal do Commercio, Noticia, and others of the same ilk continue to follow the policy laid down for them by the statesmen in power.

GERMANY'S PLACE IN SAMOA.

Wants the Presidency If She Cannot Possess the Islands.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The National Zeitung, commenting upon the report of the Samoan Commission, doubts that a satisfactory settlement of the Samoan question will be arrived at by the three powers while the tripartite condominium lasts. It considers that the best solution would lie in a transfer of the group to Germany.

If this be impossible, the paper says, then Germany should elect the Governor, thereby gaining two votes, while the English and American interests should not be changed, one vote from them being necessary to form a majority.

British Samoan Consul Honored.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred upon Mr. E. D. S. Maxse, the British Consul at Samoa.

AMERICAN BIDS THE LOWEST.

Glasgow Tramway Committee Awards a Large Contract for Engines.

GLASGOW, Aug. 15.—By a vote of 7 to 6 the Glasgow Tramway Committee to-day accepted the tender of the Edward P. Allis Company of the United States for the engines to supply electric power. The figures of the successful tender are £114,544.

Harvey & Williamson of the United States were the next lowest bidders at £160,000.

BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA.

Exercises at Rio Janeiro Evoke No Popular Enthusiasm.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 15.—The medals, two of gold, thirty of silver, and fifty of copper, struck at the mint here in celebration of the visit of President Roca of the Argentine Republic, were distributed today. They are similar to those distributed in honor of Admiral Walker of the United States Navy.

The statue to the Duke of Caxias was unveiled to-day and there were a number of picnics and matinees at the theatres, while the warships took part in the inauguration of a central railroad station. Everything, however, is of an official character and there is no popular outburst of enthusiasm.

Venezuela Boundary Argument.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Prof. John R. Soley continued his argument at the session to-day of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission in behalf of the Venezuelan side of the case, claiming that English jurisdiction never extended beyond the Essequibo River. After to-morrow's session an adjournment will be taken until Aug. 25.

The Paris at Milford Haven.

MILFORD HAVEN, Aug. 15.—The American Line steamer Paris has arrived here from Falmouth in order to be docked for repairs.

MRS. LANGTRY WEDS AGAIN

The Wife of Hugo Gerald De Bathe, Eldest Son of a Baronet.

TITLE AND WEALTH IN VIEW

Will Not Leave the Stage and Plans to Visit This Country with Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Lily Langtry, the actress, was married July 27 at the Island of Jersey, to Hugo Gerald De Bathe, twenty-eight years of age, the eldest son of Sir Henry Percival De Bathe, Bart., a retired General, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Scots Guards and a Crimean veteran.

The ceremony was quite private. Besides the officials the only person present was the bride's daughter, Jeanne Langtry. The Prince of Wales, who was in the confidence of the happy pair, at once sent telegrams and letters of congratulation.

This marriage will not interfere with the bride's forthcoming theatrical season at the Haymarket Theatre. Both she and her husband desired to cancel the engagement, but having regard to the interests of Sydney Grundy, who wrote the play expressly for her, and of the members of the company who have already been rehearsing, it has been decided to run through the season, which under any circumstances must have been limited to six weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Debathe are both now in London.

The marriage took place on the day Mrs. Langtry's horse Merman won the Goodwood Cup, and she promptly named the small house which she had taken in Jersey, "Merman Cottage."

Mrs. Langtry, in an interview to-day, said:

"Yes, it is quite true, I am married to Mr. De Bathe. The wedding occurred very quietly at my old church, St. Saviour's, Island of Jersey, where my dear old father officiated so often. It was pretty much in the nature of a runaway match, as we kept it to ourselves, hoping it would leak out gradually. I see the papers put me down as forty-seven years old. Well, a few years either way does not matter. But I am only thirty-nine, for the old clerk at St. Saviour's took my age from the church register of births.

"I know nothing of Hugo's estates. Indeed, I have not been there yet. The newspapers, as a rule, do not spare me, and have often criticised me when I did not deserve it. The very idea of newspaper comment makes me nervous. I hope the newspapers will speak nicely of our wedding now that the news has leaked out.

"The Prince of Wales was, as he always is, thoughtful. He remembered us kindly by congratulations. But I am sorry his name was mentioned, as what he did was privately and out of pure friendship.

"Mr. Frohman is arranging with me for an American tour. I long to go, for I love the people of that country. Of course my husband will accompany me."

Emélie Charlotte, known from childhood as Lily Le Breton was born at St. Helen's, in the Island of Jersey, in 1853. She is said to claim that she was not born until 1860, but as she was married in 1874 to Edward Langtry her claim can hardly be accepted. Her father was a Dean of the Church of England, a Shakespearean scholar, and an able reciter. He was, however, comparatively poor, and his daughter's marriage to Mr. Langtry, who was well to do as fortunes are measured in Jersey, was perfectly satisfactory to him.

It was soon after her marriage that Mrs. Langtry's beauty first attracted comment. The story goes that some young English aristocrats, members of "the Prince's set," visiting Jersey, saw the "Jersey Lily" and made her promise to go to London. At any rate, the Langtrys moved to town, and Mrs. Langtry became one of the first of the series of professional beauties. The Prince of Wales was introduced to her at the house of a millionaire named Feake, who began life as a bricklayer, but was afterward made a Baronet, and his Royal Highness became a great admirer of her. Fashionable life proved too expensive for Mr. Langtry, and he disappeared from London in 1881 after a financial smash. His wife refused to return to Jersey with him and went on the stage.

Since that time Mrs. Langtry has been more or less before the public. Her dramatic début was made at the Haymarket Theatre in 1881, but she did not adopt the stage regularly as a profession till the following year. After many legal delays and various unsuccessful attempts, she obtained a divorce from her husband in May, 1897, from a California court. Edward Langtry is said to have idolized his wife until his death, which occurred in an insane asylum in England on Oct. 15 in the same year as the divorce.

Mrs. Langtry has made several dramatic tours in the United States, from which she derived handsome profits. When she was in this country the first time, Frederick Gebhard was looked upon as one of her admirers. It was subsequently reported that Sir George Chetwynd and the Marquis of Lonsdale had fought a fight over her. Others whose admiration resulted in the linking of their names with hers were Sir Robert Peel, Lord Rosslyn, and "Squire" Abingdon Baird. The last named left a handsome fortune to her. In 1897 it was reported that she was about to marry, or had been married, to Prince Esterhazy, the head of the famous noble Austrian family.

Mr. De Bathe is the eldest son of Sir Henry Percival De Bathe, the fourth Baronet of the line created in 1801. The title, however, is in reality one of the oldest and noblest in England. The first Hugo De Bathe known to history accompanied Earl Stronglow in the latter's expedition to Ireland in 1172 and received grants from King Henry II. of manors and lands in the Counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, and Drogheda, which at the present time the family still owns, and for which it pays a quit rent to the Crown. The De Bathe Knighthood existed until the seventeenth century, and in 1666 a Baronetcy was conferred on Sir Lucas De Bathe of Atharne. This title became extinct shortly afterward, but was revived in 1801. The name of the first Baronet of the present line was Bath, a corruption of the original name, but he was allowed to change it to its older form by sign manual.

The De Bathes, although their income has suffered recently on account of the agrarian depression in Ireland, are still very wealthy, and Sir Henry possesses two country houses and estates in England, to which his eldest son is heir by right of entail, besides the properties in Ireland. Sisters of Mr. De Bathe married Harry McCalmont, the well-known stock broker; Henry Lawson, and Sir Savile Brinton Crossley.

CROP PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

Some Rain Has Fallen, but General Conditions Are Unsatisfactory.

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.—Rain has fallen in many districts, but the crop prospects are most unsatisfactory. In all parts of the Deccan rain is badly wanted, and the outlook there is gloomy. The standing crops are withering, and transplantations and sowings are checked. Guzerat and Kathiawar have received practically no rain, and the cultivators are selling their cattle at two rupees each.

Bengal has had an excessive rain. An opportune break in the drought has occurred in the northwest provinces, and in the Punjab the standing crops are doing well, but rain is wanted to prevent the damage in the affected areas spreading to the central provinces. The damage is not irreparable if rain comes speedily.

MORE RIOTING IN IRELAND.

Serious Religious Disturbances at Londonderry and Belfast.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 15.—The rioting begun here on Sunday is continued. An Irish party wrecked a Methodist church here last evening while its opponents stoned the Catholic chapel. The Mayor has issued a proclamation empowering military officers to act as Magistrates and additional soldiers and police have been called out.

There was an attempt to renew the disturbances this afternoon, but it was checked by the police and military, who paraded the streets in large bodies. The municipal authorities sent out a cart to collect the loose stones from the roadways, but this was stoned and emptied by the women.

BELFAST, Aug. 15.—There was considerable rioting in the Catholic quarters of the city this evening. The police were stoned, and windows and street lamps were smashed.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The delightfully cool weather has made itself felt all over the United States, and there seems to have come with it a promise of much entertaining for the remainder of the watering place season. The New York Yacht Club cruise has taken away many of the men from the clubs, and the gossip of the fashionable world just at this time comes almost entirely from the different Summer resorts. There are many predictions that the season at most of these places will be very long. September will be quite gay at Newport, and those who are fondest of Bar Harbor like it best just when the leaves begin to turn and there is frost in the air.

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Ships are coming and going, and there are still a few names on the passenger list which show that European travel continues more or less irrespective of Newport or New York. Mrs. Ogden Mills is expected to return to-day, and she will go direct to Newport, where she will remain until late in September. Others on the Majestic list—on which ship Mrs. Mills is booked—are Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ballantine, Miss Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harper, H. W. S. Pell, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Mrs. Astor's son-in-law; Mrs. Quintard, and Lewis Butterfield.

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The Germanic, which sails to-morrow, has booked Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, Mr. A. J. Arnot, and Mrs. F. Godell. On the St. Paul's list are Mr. Washington Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Edgar, and the Hon. J. W. Wadsworth of Geneseo. On the Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails to-day, are Mr. Edward J. Cooper, Mr. J. M. Ellsworth of Watkins, N. Y., Prof. and Mrs. Farnam and the Misses Farnam of New Haven, the Count von Meran, Lieut. von Bleich, J. S. Newbold of Philadelphia, and the Count Leo d'Ursel of Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are being very handsomely entertained at Bar Harbor. Mr. Vanderbilt passed many of his bachelor years at his residence there and the place has always been endeared to him. There is quite a little settlement of his favorite nieces, namely, the daughters of the late Col. Shepard, at Bar Harbor and Mrs. Vanderbilt has a host of friends there also. The dinner and dance given in honor of the Vanderbilts by Miss Pendleton was one of the most notable of the season.

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The same old story has cropped up again concerning the purchase of that famous site on the Wheatley Hills, and this time it is said that John Mackay has bought it and is going to build for his son Clarence one of the most magnificent country seats in the vicinity of New York. Another version is that it is a wedding present to Mrs. Clarence Mackay. Neither rumor has been confirmed. It is needless to say that the place is the renowned Harbor Hills. It was the same property which William K. Vanderbilt was said to have purchased, and also William C. Whitney. There seems to be more foundation in the rumor of the Mackay purchase than in that of the others.

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From late Indian correspondence the following items have been gleaned: Lord and Lady Curzon's health continues good, and contrary to the usual custom the malarial fever which gave Lady Curzon such a lot of trouble in the cold weather, has not returned with the advent of the rains. Lord Curzon looks quite five years older since he arrived in Calcutta in January last. The Misses Leiter have been with their sister, but are going to take a tour in India. The absurd stories published in New York and, strange to say, copied by some of the kitchenmaids' journals in England concerning the dissatisfaction expressed by the people of Simla concerning the arbitrary measures taken by Lady Curzon and backed by Mrs. Leiter, her mother, are absolutely untrue. Mrs. Leiter is not in Simla, and Lady Curzon has made no difference in the etiquette of the Court. She is unaffected and simple, and has made herself a universal favorite.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer are coaching in Wales, and letters recently received from Mr. Tailer state that they have had a most interesting and enjoyable trip. They were at Llandudno on July 30. On their way to Wales they spent four days at Chester, during one of which they took a coaching trip on the "Old Times," driven by James Turbett, a veteran of sixty-nine years, to Shrewsbury, forty-two miles. Since their arrival at Llandudno, Mr. and Mrs. Tailer have taken the "Loop Tour," fifty-six miles, on the coach "Prince of Wales" via Conway and Penrhyn Castle through the Nau-Ffran-con Pass. This drive is one of the most famous in the United Kingdom. The road leads by easy descent after the pass is traversed, through wild country to Capel Carig, thence all down hill to Beltws-y-Coed through charming woodland scenery, giving a peep on the way at the Swallow Falls and the Miners' "Bruy!" across the River Llagy. The return is made along the Derbyshire side of the River Conway through Glen Conway. Gen. John Gill of Baltimore with a party and Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe of New York are also in Wales, taking these same coaching trips.

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The first day of tennis at Newport brought also the last day's racing for the "wind-up" cups by the yachts of the New York fleet, so that again, with beautiful weather, the Newport society world was rather divided in mind to know whether to enjoy the day on water or on land. The land finally conquered, probably because the Newport fashionables had had a day on the water on Monday, and not only were they tired, but sailors, chefs, and waiters on the yachts were also in need of rest. Comparatively few parties went out in consequence, with the result that the Casino tennis tournament was all the more interesting and attractive. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kelly took a party of guests to Narragansett Pier on the Barracouta. Mr. and Mrs. John P. Duncan followed the racers with quite a party on the Kanawha, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Renssalear entertained several guests on the May. The withdrawal of the Colonia and the comparatively few entries for the race made the interest centre all the more in the contest between Columbia and Defender, but the fleet of attendant yachts was not one-tenth the size of that which accompanied the racing boats on Monday.

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Reginald Ward and his guest, the Earl of Donoughmore, returned from Mexico, where they went to inspect some mines in which they are mutually interested some weeks ago, on Monday, and are now in Boston. They had expected to visit Newport, but it is doubtful whether they can now do so, as they are obliged to sail for England on the Majestic next Wednesday. Lord Donoughmore may, however, run down to Newport for a day or two. Mr. Ward's eyes are improved in condition, but may still necessitate a visit on his part to Wiesbaden for treatment.

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Tennis will be all the rage at Newport the week through, and although the number of entries is comparatively small this year, the interest in the game seems to be as great as ever. The first day never brings out the crowds that are present when the more important matches are played later on in the week. It seemed yesterday as if every member of the Newport Summer colony was on hand on the beautiful Casino grounds. It was interesting to notice the change in costume from Monday on the part of the women. White duck and pique were the prevailing materials worn for Monday's yachting, but yesterday organdies and muslins, and these of the most varied colors and bewildering styles were the vogue. The picture made by hundreds of well-gowned women and men in mufti on the green Casino sward in the mellow August sunlight was one long to be remembered, and recalled some canvas by Kaemmerer's brush. Mrs. Astor, Jr., Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Travers, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Ladenburg, and Mrs. Whitney Warren were the most notable figures among the matrons, and Miss Morgan, Miss Morton, Miss Christine Penrose of Pine, and Miss Pierson among the maidens. The games were over early, and then came luncheon, and in the evening a large number of dinners, the most notable of which was given by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

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Bourke Cockran has arrived at Newport, and is visiting Lloyd S. Bryce. With Senator Depew and the young Earl of Yarmouth he forms a trio of men who in the absence of other notables are now the most conspicuous in Newport. Mr. Cockran is constantly in evidence, and seems to be even more of a social lion than last Winter in New York.

Gen. Miles also arrived at Newport yesterday, and is visiting Mr. Colgate Hoyt on the latter's yacht, Tide.

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The members of the old Newport Reading Room will probably decide at a meeting to-day to build a new, large, and handsome club house on Bellevue Avenue, either on the site of the present house, or very near to it. The older and conservative element in the club is said to be opposed to the erection of a new building, preferring the coziness and comfort of the old-fashioned house which the club has occupied for so many years. It is probable, however, that the younger members, who are in favor of a new house, will carry the day. The Newport Reading Room is one of the oldest and richest clubs in the country, and its history is full of interest. To it have belonged at various periods statesmen, authors, and prominent men of all professions who in years past made Newport their Summer home. For the past twenty years it has been more a millionaire's club than even the Metropolitan of New York, and under its roof during July and August every year there meet daily the representatives of more wealth than can be easily computed. Col. Edward M. Neill, formerly United States Consul General at Mexico, is now President of the club. Col. Neill was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert Goelet.

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Miss Little, who has been added to the cast of the "Yarmouth theatricals," as they are now called at Newport, is the daughter of Lieut. William McCarty Little, the United States naval officer who went to Spain in 1892 and superintended the building of the caravels which were sent here in the year of the Columbian Exposition by the Spanish Government. Her mother was Miss Chartrand, and from her mother Miss Little inherits the French verve and esprit which make her an admirable selection for her rôle. She sings the chansonettes of the French stage admirably. The rehearsals for these theatricals are progressing satisfactorily, and the young Earl of Yarmouth is devoting his entire attention to them.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW PRIZES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—Col. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia and Newport has offered a special prize of $50 in Class 14 at the Newport horse show for hackney or half-bred hackney stallion, mare, or gelding, any age, by full-registered hackney sire. Attached to this prize is the silver medal given by the American Hackney Horse Society.

In Classes 33 and 36 Senator George P. Wetmore has given a special prize for best saddle horse up to carrying 150 pounds. In Class 36 John R. Drexel gives a similar amount to best saddle horse up to carrying 175 pounds, and H. McK. Twombly, in Class 37, has also given the same amount for best saddle horse up to carrying 200 pounds. Cornelius Vanderbilt has given a special prize of $50 for ladies' saddle horse, and to encourage amateurs the horse show has made the condition that if ladies will ride their own horses they will be allowed 20 per cent.

Arthur T. Kemp has also offered a prize for a novice class of saddle horses that never won a ribbon at any recognized horse show.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—Next Saturday the Executive Committee of the Newport Country Club will hold its annual meeting and elect a President. Among certain gentlemen who are equally interested in the Newport Golf Club and the Newport Casino, there is a feeling that as all their interests are identical in both organizations it would be a good scheme to consolidate the two bodies and to have tennis, golf, and the horse show, as well as polo, under one management.

Dinners were numerous this evening, large affairs being given by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Gerry, and Mrs. Berwind. Mrs. Astor still clings to the American Beauties for her table decorations, with gardinas for the ladies. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. D. Lamont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. F. S. G. d'Hauteville, Miss Anna Sands, the Marquis de San Vito, Potter Palmer, Jr., J. F. Cushing, Fernando Yznaga, Lispenard Stewart, Max Muller, and Harry Lehr.

Casino registers include Col. H. Sawyer, Emmett Harris, D. S. Harris, Mrs. J. W. Henning, Miss Susan Henning, Miss Henning, Mrs. S. E. Henning, Miss M. E. Jones, Miss G. E. Jackson, Miss Frances Rogers, O. De L. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. George Lord Day, Louis Rodney Berg, W. H. Lewis, René La Montagne, S. M. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Frank McLaughlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop C. Winslow of Boston, Rene La Montague and Lemuel Jacobs of London, J. P. Howard and Miss Howard of Boston, Mrs. William E. Brayton, W. S. Roelker and Mrs. W. G. Roelker of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Briggs of England, Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Witt of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. John Scott of Detroit, are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce and the Hon. Burke Cockran returned to New York to-day.

P. A. B. Widener arrived to-day on his steam yacht Josephine, with William Elkins of Philadelphia, on board.

A. H. Burney of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Benedict of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at The Cloisters.

Miss C. Ogden Jones has as her guests Mrs. Loring, Miss Mabel Lewis, Miss Mary Anderson, and Miss Hildreth of New York.

Julian Potter has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are entertaining Charles A. Munn of New York.

Miss Carroll is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

H. Lottenet of New York is the guest of Thomas F. Cushing.

Edward Kelly of New York is visiting here.

Frank C. Lawrence of New York has arrived at the Mason Cottage for the remainder of the Summer.

Col. Anthony Dyer is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell.

Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard entertained at dinner this evening.

Ernest Harris and D. S. Harris of New York are the guests of Miss Gilbert.

Miss M. E. Jones and Miss G. E. Jackson of Chicago are at the Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lord Day arrived today on the steam yacht Fleur de Lis.

Roland King has returned from a fishing trip at Frenchman's Bay.

W. H. Lewis is the guest of William Post.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have gone to the White Mountains for a week's rest.

A. C. Dulles has returned from Philadelphia.

Mrs. Braddin Hamilton gave a luncheon at the Cliffs Hotel this afternoon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Schermerhorn, and this evening gave a large theatre party.

MESSENGER BOYS WIN STRIKE.

All the Demands of the Boston Youth Conceded by the Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The messenger boys have won their cause, and the strike is over Yesterday for a time it looked as though the result might be different. The boys grew restive because of the delay in acting on their ultimatum, and it took the most earnest efforts of the members of the State Board of Arbitration to prevent them from striking again.

They were persuaded to meet Superintendent Grant H. Yetman of the Boston District Messenger Company in the presence of the board to-day, through a committee, and the result was a victory for the boys in every particular.

Strike at Nixon's Yard at an End.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 15.—The strike of the boilermakers at Nixon's shipyard is at an end, and the men will go back to work to-morrow. This was decided upon this afternoon at a meeting of the Elizabeth union, which decided to ignore the orders of the Central Union and go back to work.

Hoboken Iron Works Tied Up.

The Fletcher Iron Works in Hoboken are now almost completely shut down owing to the strikes there. The boilermakers have been on strike for some time past for shorter hours. Now the blacksmiths and machinists have gone out in sympathy with the boilermakers and tied up the works. The strike of the blacksmiths and machinists is purely sympathetic, and the result of a conference between the three unions.

Child—Van Meter.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Miss Lydia Van Meter, daughter of Rev. Dr. John B. Van Meter, Dean of the Woman's College, was married to-day at high noon to Charles Manning Child, assistant professor in biology at the University of Chicago. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Van Meter in Roland Park, a suburb of Baltimore, in the presence of about fifty friends of the family. The bride's father, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, President of the Woman's College, officiated. There were four attendants.

MORMON ELDERS SENT TO JAIL.

Refused to Pay Poll Taxes, Claiming Exemption as Preachers.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Two Mormon Elders were arrested in Taylor County, Ga., for refusing to pay poll taxes. The Elders claimed they were preachers and exempt, but the Judge of the Supreme Court refused to recognize them as such and assessed a fine. The Elders had no money and were started off to jail, but succeeded in getting the jailer to accept their watches as security until they could send for money to pay the fines.

President Rich of the Southern Mormon Society says he will proceed in the courts against the Taylor County Judge.

PROTEST FROM ROCKEFELLERS.

Claim Property in Westchester County Is Assessed Too High.

The Assessors in some of the towns of Westchester sat yesterday to listen to grievances from property owners who think their properties assessed too high. In Mount Pleasant the Assessors sat in Judge Armstrong's office. A protest was filed on behalf of John D. Rockefeller against his assessment. It is placed at $585,575, which is $100,000 less than last year. Mr. Rockefeller wants it reduced to the amount fixed for last year by the Supreme Court, $393,432.

William Rockefeller's property is assessed at $238,175, which is the amount set by the courts, and against this he makes no protest. He has since last year added forty acres to his holdings, and this tract is assessed at $20,000. He wants this cut in half.

John Brisbane Walker asked that his valuation of $222,450 be reduced to $163,700. William H. Douglass wanted his valuation of $38,000 reduced to $30,000. Sixty petitions in all were presented. None was acted upon.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lorenzo Power.

Lorenzo Power, fifty-three years old, a member of the firm of Power Brothers, plasterers and builders, of 1,764 Broadway, died at his residence, 260 West Ninety-ninth Street, Sunday, after a brief illness. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis which he sustained on Wednesday last. Mr. Power was born in Ireland, and came to this city when a child, receiving his education in the public schools. He learned the trade of a plasterer and builder, and in 1857, with his five brothers, organized the firm of Power Brothers.

They employed a large force of men, and some of the work they were employed upon was the interior of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Dakota flats, Temple Emanu-El, and the Windsor Hotel, burned on March 17. He was the fifth son, and the fifth son to die. A month previous to his death he lost a son. This is believed to have had much to do with bringing about the paralytic stroke which proved fatal.

The only surviving member of the firm is ex-Alderman Robert Power. Funeral services will be held to-day at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-se

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
17 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward.
3 to 5 per cent. margin.
1,000 bushels and upward. **WHEAT**
3 to 5 per cent. margin.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Offices { 621 Broadway. 30 West 23d St.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4913 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-six 88-100 dollars, ($52,226.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

National Tube Company.
The Transfer Books and Stock Ledgers of both the Preferred Stock and the Common Stock of the National Tube Company will, in accordance with a vote of its Board of Directors, be closed from two o'clock P. M. Aug. 15th, 1899, until ten o'clock A. M. Sept. 1st, 1899, for the purpose of exchanging the permanent certificates of stock for the temporary certificates now held by its stockholders.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $8,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executor.)
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
(By order of Trustee.)
12 shs. Hanover National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 Kanawha & Michigan Ry. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1990, Guar.
$2,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1935.
$2,000 Bklyn. Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5s, 1951.
$1,000 New Amsterdam Gas Consid. 5s, 1948.
$3,000 Denver and Rio Grande Impt. Mtge. 5s, 1928.
20 shs. City Trust Co.
14 shs. Bond and Mtge. Guarantee Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
200 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
25 shs. Schermerhorn Bank of B'klyn.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
$5,000 B'klyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5s, 1951.
$3,000 New Amsterdam Gas Consold. 5s, 1948.
$5,000 Denver & Rio Grande Impt. Mtge. 5s, 1928.
10,000 shs. Gilpin & Lincoln Mining Co.
5,000 shs. Jennie Blanch Mining & Milling Co.
21 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
15 shs. 4th National Bank.
100 shs. Trow Directory, Print. & Bookbinding Co.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
100 shs. Wm. Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building Co
100 shs. Natl. Wall Paper Deb. stock.
25 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$26,000 Pecos Valley & Northeastern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
50 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co
100 shs. United States Trust Co.
8 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
5 shs. Continental Trust Co.
12 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
18 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
$10,000 Atlantic & Pac. Inc. Bd. Recpt. (West Div.)
$613.33 Spanish Indemnity Scrip, dated 1893.
25 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
$50,000 Albany & Susq. R. R. Consl. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1906.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$6,000 Balt. & Potomac R. R. 1st Stg. Fd. 6 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 Oregon & Cal. R. R. 1st Guar. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
12 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$19,000 Atlantic & Pac. R. R. (West Div.) Inc. Bds., 1910.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Ave. R. R.
$1,000 Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of B'klyn 1st Consl. 5 p. c. Bd., 1939.
100 shs. Coney Island & B'klyn Street Ry.
150 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. pfd.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
200 International Banking & Trust Co.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each,
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston, Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlett, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possoas, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill, $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
To the holders of the securities of above-named and its terminal companies:
Your Committee deem it essential for the preservation of value of your securities:
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all of the securities aected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
AUGUST HECKSCHER (New York.)
EDWIN WAGNER (Berlin, Germany.)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.

Mayer & Whitehouse,
11 WALL STREET,
BUY AND SELL
BONDS AND STOCKS
OF THE
SLOSS IRON & COAL CO.
OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon. Stockholders may obtain, at the office of the Transfer Agent, Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, copies of a circular stating the objects of said meeting.
For the purposes of such meeting the transfer books of said Company WILL CLOSE at the close of business on THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1899, and will be reopened on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1899.
Dated New York, August 15, 1899.
The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.
By W. W. COTTON, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SAINT PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 35.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1899.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ p. c.) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 1, 1899. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Aug. 10, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September, 1899.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The second preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.
Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on Sept. 2, 1899, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.
Checks will be mailed.
Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.
Checks will be mailed.
FREDERICK A. SEAMAN,
Secretary.

ALARM AMONG THE BROKERS.

Business was partly suspended on the Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange and in many brokers' offices yesterday morning by gas igniting in a New Street excavation in the rear of the Commercial Cable Building.

Workmen who were making a street connection for the Mutual Gas Light Company with the service pipe of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company Building were careless with a plumber's furnace, and gas which was escaping caught fire and blazed fifteen feet above the pavement. There was a rush from the Stock Exchange and to the windows of every building in the neighborhood, but the show was of short life, as the escaping gas was smothered with a few shovelfuls of earth. The workmen escaped and no damage was done.

WHOLESALE GROCERS MEET.

The Executive Committee of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of the United States was in secret session in the Banquet Hall of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Nearly every State was represented. J. F. Grinstead of Louisville presided, and William Judson of Grand Rapids acted as Secretary.

The purpose of the committee is to see that there is no cutting of rates, and the members are allotted territory, for which they are held responsible. Some look after sugar prices, others those relating to other articles sold by wholesalers.

Their expenses are paid by an assessment on members of the association. A price list was submitted, but, according to one of the gentlemen, who refused to give his name, it varied very little from that adopted last year. It is to maintain this list of prices that the Executive Committee was created.

It was reported that business throughout the country is in a very satisfactory condition.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Following is the Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:

Very favorable weather conditions prevailed during the week in the Ohio Valley, and generally in the Middle, South Atlantic, and East Gulf States, throughout the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain districts and on the Pacific Coast.

Drought prevails in the lower lake region, Northern New England, and portions of the Central and West Gulf States, while the Lower Missouri, Red River of the North, and Central Mississippi Valleys have suffered from excessive rains, severe and destructive hailstorms occurring in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

Rainfalls amounting from one-half to more than one inch, remarkable for the season, occurred in Washington and Oregon, and, although retarding harvesting in Oregon, and causing some damage to oats in Washington, were generally beneficial.

This has been another very favorable week for corn. Except over Southern Missouri, Central Kansas, and in Central and Western Nebraska, where it needs rain, the crop has made decided advancement. It is estimated that early corn in the principal corn States of the central valleys will be safe from frost by Sept. 15, and the late crop by Sept. 30.

Stacking and thrashing of Spring wheat have been generally delayed by rains, and violent hailstorms in the Red River Valley have caused a loss estimated at 2,000,000 bushels. North Dakota and about 50 per cent. of the expected yield of 50,000 acres in Minnesota, while high winds have lodged and shelled considerable ripe grain in the first-named State.

Oats in shock have sustained some damage from moisture in Missouri. Harvesting of this crop is now practically complete.

In nearly all sections cotton is opening rapidly and picking is in general progress. While complaints of shedding continue general, they are somewhat less numerous than in the previous week over the eastern half of the cotton belt. Rust is, however, still prevalent, and is increasing in the central and eastern districts. In the north, central, and western portions of the cotton belt the condition of cotton is decidedly less promising than at the close of the previous week.

The reports concerning tobacco continue favorable in nearly all tobacco States. The crop has, however, sustained some damage from storms in New York and from too much rain in Southern Indiana, and has suffered from drought in Pennsylvania. Cutting is in progress in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, and will be general during the coming week in New York.

Under the favorable conditions of the past month plowing for Fall seeding is exceptionally well advanced.

Chicago Wheat Sells Down.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Weak cables, absence of cash demand, and good Spring wheat crop prospects broke wheat badly to-day, sending the September price down 1⅝ cents from yesterday, while deferred futures were even weaker.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters at its regular monthly meeting today will pass the semi-annual assessment for fire patrol and other expenses. The meeting will be held at 11 o'clock instead of noon, and in Room 907 of the Mutual Life Building, because the redecoration of the assembly room of the board has not been completed.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its meeting yesterday adopted a resolution declaring in effect that all temporary brokerage certificates must be surrendered for regular licenses on or before Sept. 1, or be revoked. The companies will be notified in regard to this action to-day. In view of this resolution a number of pending violation charges will be acted upon when the brokers affected apply for their regular licenses. Only one certificate was revoked yesterday.

It was reported yesterday that several licensed fire insurance brokers are now contemplating consolidation with other brokerage interests or permanent retirement because of the effect of the new rule of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange requiring the cancellation of all policies upon which the premiums have not been paid to the companies within a specified time. It is expected that the enforcement of this rule will establish a distinction between brokers of good financial standing and their competitors.

The grave situation now facing the Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) as a result of the controversy over the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger risk at Kansas City is being discussed cautiously in "inside circles," and in the absence of further definite information yesterday there was some speculation as to whether either the Governing Committee or President Frank had assumed a position which would prove to be untenable when the semi-annual meeting of the union is reached next month.

Caesar Berthau, the Pacific Coast manager of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company, of Germany, has written a letter to the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents protesting against the position in which his company was placed by the issuance of the association's list of companies pledged against the practice of "overhead writing." He states that his company objected merely to the form of the pledge, on the ground that it wished to be free to continue the management of its reinsurance business in accordance with the methods practiced by all fire insurance companies on the Pacific Coast.

New York fire insurance managers are commenting upon the continual receipt of evidence that the excessive fire losses in the United States during 1899 are being paralleled in other countries. The Review, an English insurance journal, contains the following item in its last issue concerning losses in Russia: "Two Russian market towns in the Province of Kovno, Poshwitin and Dobeiko, have been destroyed by fire. Altogether more than a hundred houses have been burned to the ground, including the Communal Buildings. There was some loss of life, and the damage done to property represents a very considerable sum."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 15	585,113
To date this year	113,741,388
Corresponding date last year	62,743,589

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 15	$2,857,000
To date this year	$623,898,630
Corresponding date last year	$556,109,530

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	6	Iowa. Cent. pf.	2¾
Balt. & Ohio	¾	M. & St. Louis	½
Cent. Pac., as. pd.	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Col. Mid. pf.	⅞	Nat. Bis. pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Hock. Val. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	⅞
Iowa Central	1	Union Bag & Paper	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	¾	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Linseed Co.	⅝	Kanawha & Mich.	1⅝
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Manhattan Con.	1¾
Am. Steel & Wire	3	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	1⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Sug. Ref.	1¼	Mexican Central	¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Nat. Steel	1¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	N. Y. Central	¾
Am. S. Hoop pf.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Northern Pacific	¾
B'klyn Rapid Transit	5	Ore. R. R. & N.	1
Canadian Pacific	1¾	Pacific Coast	2
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	P., C. & St. L. pf.	1
C., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅞	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Rio Gr. W. pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	2
Del., L. & W.	1	Texas & Pacific	1
General Electric	1	Union Pacific	½
Federal Steel	½	Western Union Tel.	¾
Federal Steel pf.	1	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	1⅛
General Electric	1		
Glucose Sugar	1		
Int. Paper	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	2
Iowa Central 1st	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1
Kanawha & Mich. 4s	2	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1¼
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1¾		

Bond Declined.

St. J. & Grand Island 1st	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Wall Street had yesterday illustration of the vigor and adroitness of speculators on the short side. The whole market was under pressure, and many quotations were pushed down. Not a single new disturbing factor was disclosed, but the whole market was raided on the theory, apparently, that it ought to sell off because so much good news was known. Outside the circle of Wall Street logicians, views like these would carry overwhelming humor, but in Wall Street such "arguments" are sometimes effective—and yesterday they who used them counted upon such effectiveness.

It happened, however, that prices put down did not stay down. Only in two or three conspicuous instances were market values affected substantially. The local traction stocks were especially under attack, Brooklyn Rapid Transit being chief of favorites for bear assault. The short interest in that stock has for a long time past been large, and yesterday it was much further extended. Wall Street was treated to a variety of sensational misrepresentations of the property and its conditions. Much fresh talk was heard of the dreadful exactions which the Ford taxation law will impose. Meanwhile, there have seemed to be indications of a disposition upon the part of insiders to let the speculators toy for a time with quotations as preliminary, probably, to one of that variety of surprises which in this particular stock is not new to Wall Street. The bear talk in local traction stock is quite universal enough to be dangerous.

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Of money market troubles nothing more is heard. The talkative little fellows of the Street seem finally persuaded that they are really not controlling. Practically in every part of the banking world is expectation that loan-market conditions will work into an easier situation. The West is still heavily a loaner here, and practically nothing more is heard of pressure upon New York to help the West harvest and move its crops.

In international money market relationships marked improvement shows in favor of this country. It seems now to be merely a matter of determination here as to the extent to which gold shall be imported.

A dispatch yesterday received in Wall Street from Denver ran in this wise: "With exchange drooping Denver will give an order to bring over foreign gold before the end of this month."

Such a promise is more than what, ordinarily, Wall Street would expect to materialize; but these are not ordinary times; current conditions are not ordinary ones, tendencies in operation are uniquely of consequence enough to warrant even such a forecast as this which Denver makes. It would represent the breaking of every record, but record breaking has become a performance rather insignificant.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Samuel Hoar, counsel for the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, has written to President Bliss a letter replying to the opinion against the lease of the road to the New York Central, recently given by ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney.

In his opinion Mr. Olney made the point that the Boston and Albany Directors took for granted, and made it a basis of a business bargain, that the New York Central must continue to have stability and prosperity for a thousand years in order that the stockholders will have "a security which will be relieved of all risk of loss from physical disasters and from commercial depression, and they are assured their regular dividends as long as the lease endures." Replying to this, Mr. Hoar says that he believes the New York Central to be one of the best guarantors, and points out that the property of the shareholders, so long as the lease endures, is not subject to loss to them from railroad accidents or disasters, nor from commercial depression; all such risks and losses must fall on the New York Central and be borne by it.

Mr. Olney furthermore stated that the lease puts the lessor, as a possible creditor, in an unusually disadvantageous relation to the lessee's assets, because by Article 10 the lessor's possible claims are made subject to the prior charge and due payment of the bonds issued by the New York Central and Hudson River Company in payment for and secured by the deposit of the whole stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company and of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and he adds, "there is no explanation, so far as I know, of this discrimination against the lessor in the proposed lease." Mr. Hoar says that, at their request, he personally explained this point to two of Mr. Olney's committee a week before his letter came out, and an inquiry of any of the railroad officers with whom he is associated or at the offices of dealers in railroad securities could have discovered to Mr. Olney that the New York Central contracted, when it issued the Lake Shore and Michigan Central collateral trust bonds, that it would make all its subsequent obligations subordinate thereto, and therefore that any lessor to the New York Central since the date of that contract must make its lease on that basis.

Mr. Hoar disputes Mr. Olney's opinion that the provisions that the lessee is not to "assign this lease nor underlet the demised premises as a railroad system without the consent in writing of the lessor," and that the lessor's existing leases of railroads are to be renewed only if the lessee so request, and at the termination of the lease that the lessee is to "return the demised road and property with all improvements and additions thereon to the lessor as a railroad between Boston and the Hudson River, with its branches," would seem to be drawn for the sole advantage of the interests of the lessor, because, however soon or late the lease may end, all the lessee is bound to return to the lessor is the line between Boston and the Hudson River.

Concluding, Mr. Hoar's letter says:

"Our great protection and security is this: That under the laws of Massachusetts, at present no bonds of the Boston and Albany can be issued until the Railroad Commissioners first determine, after public hearing, that it is necessary and proper that they should be issued.

"I thought, I believe in the substance of this lease, and that it is for the great and permanent advantage of our stockholders. I am convinced that only our competitors and rivals will be benefited by its rejection. The records seem to show that the signers of the dissenting circular sent out to our stockholders were the owners of about as many shares of our two principal rivals as they own in our own company. How far this divided interest may have affected their view it is impossible to state, yet it must have done much to induce some of them, at least, to prefer the present status."

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—A committee of seven members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has been appointed by President Robinson to consider what action that organization should take with regard to the proposed lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central.

It is thought that the deal will affect the future commerce of the city.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

As was natural, in view of the European political disturbances and the fear of a revolt in Paris, London was a seller of stocks in this market yesterday, putting out about 15,000 shares. These sales were heaviest in St. Paul, Louisville, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific common, and Union Pacific common. Around 11 o'clock many of the arbitrage houses received orders to cease cabling, as the dullness abroad gave no chance of profitable trading.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Bear traders, led by Keene brokers, made a concerted attack upon Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday and succeeded in bringing about a 5-point decline in the stock. Except for a few vague and seemingly unfounded rumors, there was no news to explain the stock's weakness. It was said that there had been considerable liquidation by an important interest, that the assessors are at work estimating the value of the traction companies' franchises according to the Ford bill, and impending labor troubles in Brooklyn were also hinted at. These stories had the appearance of having been invented by the rumor mongers and by bearish interests. Credit for the slump in the stock was given to Mr. Keene, who is believed to be heavily short, and some observers thought that that operator covered considerable stock on the decline.

Brooklyn was given very little support by insiders until it had dropped several points. Around 110 there was rather heavy Flower buying, but these orders were withdrawn again in the last hour when renewed raiding put the stock down to 108½, its lowest price.

Manhattan was adversely affected by Brooklyn Rapid Transit's weakness and by professional selling, but received good support around 116. Metropolitan was inactive and made only a fractional loss for the day.

TOBACCO BUOYANCY.

The Tobacco stocks were again the leaders of the market yesterday, and were strong throughout the smashing raids of the afternoon. American reached 123⅝, and closed within a fraction of that price, with a net gain of 6 points. Continental common sold up to 49⅝ and the preferred to 99½. The heaviest buyers of the stocks were the same prominent commission houses who have recently been active in that way, and who are believed to be acting for the pool which is engaged in advancing the group. There was some covering by frightened shorts, but the greater part of the buying was for the long account, many outside purchases being induced by the continued strength of the shares.

The advance in the Continental stocks was accompanied by an unconfirmed report that the company has secured control of the property and business of the Buchanan & Lyall concern, which is regarded as an important purchase. There was no news on American Tobacco, but interests identified with the company persisted in their intimations of "impending developments."

STEEL AND WIRE WEAK.

Steel and Wire common jumped around in erratic fashion yesterday, declining from 61½ to below 59 in the first few minutes of the trading, rallying several times subsequently and finally getting down to 58¾, a loss of 3 points for the day. The preferred was inactive, only a few shares changing hands at 98½, a decline between 1 and 2 points. The Street generally seemed to be disappointed over the company's statement as published or Monday, and undoubtedly there was considerable long stock thrown on the market during the day. Many bulletins were issued by news agencies, and through other channels of information, attempting to show that the report for the six months was all that had been expected. It was evident, however, that the speculative community did not regard the figures as any too good.

The decline in Steel and Wire affected all the other steel stocks, the bears arguing that what was true of the former company's business must also be true of the other steel manufacturing combinations. Federal Steel common was knocked down to 55¾, and the preferred to 82. National Steel dropped to 55¾. Tin Plate was sold down to 42½ by traders, but was well taken on the decline. Interests identified with all the steel properties continue to talk confidently, not only upon earnings themselves, but upon the outlook for higher prices for the shares.

IOWA CENTRAL'S STRENGTH.

Iowa Central shares came into prominence yesterday and were notably active and strong. The preferred ran up sharply from 55 to 59½, and, although suffering somewhat in the general decline at the close, held about 3 points of its gain as a net advance. The common advanced at the same time, selling as high as 15⅛. The buying of the shares was excellent in character, Flower & Co. and other prominent commission houses taking blocks of both stocks. The selling was scattering, coming chiefly from traders. The advance in the shares was evidently based on anticipation of a 1½ per cent. semi-annual dividend which the Directors were expected to declare at their meeting after the close of the market. The declaration of such a dividend—which makes 3 per cent. for the year—is looked upon as indicative of the management's confidence in continued large earnings and as foreshadowing a higher dividend rate next year—perhaps 5 per cent. Iowa Central interests have for some time past been talking with much confidence on their preferred stock, and are said to have added largely to their holdings during the past few weeks.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC BUYING.

Southern Pacific developed new strength in the late trading yesterday, being advanced to 36¾ on aggressive buying by prominent commission houses. The buyers intimated that their renewed activity was based upon anticipation of the pending exchange of Southern Pacific for Central Pacific stock, which will complete the absorption of the latter property.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday that the meeting of Chesapeake and Ohio Directors will be held in this city before noon to-day. Mr. Morgan is expected to attend, and the plan to pay a dividend of 1 per cent. will, in all likelihood, be voted upon.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Indiana and Eastern capitalists seeking the right of way for an electric road from Lafayette to Fort Wayne, Ind.

Shipment of 210,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Statement from Philadelphia that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio has been called to take action on the proposition to construct a line in West Virginia tributary to the Greenbrier River.

Meeting to-day of Burlington's Directors to take action on dividend.

According to President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western, the grain crop along the line of that road is probably the largest in quantity and the best in quality for years.

Deficit of $86,892 shown by Mexican Central for the six months to July 1, a decrease of $185,050 as compared with the same period last year.

Increase of $1,752,387 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $1,267,747 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on American Coal Company's stock in addition to the regular semi-annual payment of 4 per cent.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases:

Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis	$22,532
K. C., Memphis & Birmingham	4,405
Total increase, two roads	$26,937
Increase previously reported	901,880
Total increase, fifty roads	$928,817
Decrease, seven roads, previously reported	12,620
Net increase	$916,197

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $178,058,965;

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	17¾	820	Am. Car & Foundry	18	18	17¼	17¼	— ¾
67	67¾	925	Am. Car & Found. pf.	68	68¼	67¼	67¾	— ¼
11½	11¾	330	American Linseed	12½	12½	11¾	11¾	— ¼
54½	54¾	1,420	Am. Linseed pf	55½	55½	54½	54¾	— ⅝
	37½	100	American District Tel.	35	35	35	35	
141	143	210	American Express	142	142¾	142	142⅝	+ ⅝
17	17½	100	American Malting Co.	17	17	17	17	— ¼
66½	67	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	— ¼
5¾	6½	100	American Spirits Mfg.	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
25	30¾	30	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	
58¾	58½	34,360	American Steel & Wire	61¾	61¾	58½	58½	— ⅝
98½	99	270	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	—3
161¼	161⅝	17,027	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	163⅝	163¾	160¼	161⅝	—1⅝
120	121	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119⅝	—1⅞
44	44½	12,415	Am. Smelting & Ref.	45½	45¾	44	44	—1
91	91¾	4,350	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	92	92¾	91	91	— ¾
42¼	43	2,137	American Tin Plate	43¼	43½	42¼	42½	— ¾
90	90¼	800	Am. Tin Plate pf.	91	91	90¼	90½	— ½
123	123¼	81,295	American Tobacco	118	123⅝	118	123¼	+6
38	38½	2,720	American Steel Hoop	39½	39½	38	38	—1½
83¼	83½	2,320	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	84½	84½	83	83½	—1¼
56½	57	1,330	Anaconda Copper	57⅛	57⅝	56¾	56¾	— ⅞
20¾	20¾	3,000	At., T. & S. F.	20¾	21	20½	20½	— ⅞
63⅜	63¾	10,910	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63¾	64	63¾	63¾	— ⅞
48½	48¾	1,010	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48⅞	48	48¾	— ¾
72½	72⅝	318	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
108½	108⅝	82,837	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	113½	113½	108½	108⅝	—5
19⅝	20	3,100	Brunswick City	19½	20⅛	19½	19⅜	— ¼
95¼	95¼	800	Canadian Pacific	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼	—1¾
54⅝	55	5,950	Cent. Pac., assf.	55¾	55⅝	54⅜	54⅞	+ ½
27¾	28	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅜	28½	27¾	27¾	— ¾
55½	56¼	500	Chicago Con. Traction	56	56	55¼	55¼	—1
136⅝	136¾	10,410	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136⅞	137	136¼	136¾	— ¼
76	77½	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	77	77	77	77	
14¼	15½	5,820	Chicago Great West.	15⅜	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
75¾	76¼	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	76¼	76¼	75⅝	76¼	+ ⅛
37½	37¾	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	37¼	37¾	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
101⅝	101⅜	540	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
131¼	131⅜	7,770	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	131½	131¾	131¼	131⅜	
160¾	161½	557	Chicago & Northw.	160	161	160	161	
193	198	30	Chi. & Northw. pf.	193	193	193	193	
118	118¼	3,325	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118½	118¾	117¾	118	— ½
14½	15	400	Chi. Term. Trans.	15⅛	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅞
46	47	495	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47¼	47⅞	47	47	—1
57¼	58	45	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	
2¾	3¼	200	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	3	3	3	3	
53	53¼	6,660	Colorado Fuel & Iron	54½	54½	53¼	53¼	— ½
18¼	18¾	875	Colorado Midland pf.	18¾	19	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	5¾	550	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
46¾	47	210	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47¼	47½	47	47	— ¼
17¾	18¼	110	Col. Southern 2d pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	
16⅞	17	550	Col. & H. C. & I.	17	17½	17	17	— ½
176	176⅜	3,630	Consolidated Gas	175	177¾	175	177	
48⅝	49	51,725	Continental Tobacco	47¾	49½	47⅝	48½	+ ⅞
98½	99	10,445	Continental Tobac. pf.	97	99¼	97	98¼	+2⅜
122	124¼	16	Delaware & Hudson	123	123	123	123	
175½	176	520	Del., Lack. & West.	176	176	176	176	—1
21½	21¾	490	Denver & Rio Grande	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
76	76¼	700	Denver & R. G. pf.	76½	76½	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅛
59¾	60	7,000	Federal Steel	61	61⅝	59¾	60¼	— ½
81¾	82	556	Federal Steel pf.	82¾	82¾	82	82	
122½	124	100	General Electric	123	123	123	123	—1
63¾	65	355	Glucose Sugar Ref.	67	67	66¼	66¼	—1
24¼	25	40	Hocking Valley	25	25	24	24	
60	60½	1,440	Hocking Valley pf.	61⅜	61¾	60¼	61	+ ½
114¼	114⅝	160	Illinois Central	114⅝	114¾	114⅝	114⅝	— ⅛
42	42¼	300	International Paper	42½	42⅝	42	42	— ½
78¼	78½	510	Internat. Paper pf.	79	79	78½	78½	— ½
15½	16	10	International Silver	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
14	14¼	7,950	Iowa Central	13¼	15⅛	13¼	14	+1
53⅜	53⅝	12,450	Iowa Central pf.	55	59½	55	57⅞	+2⅞
10⅛	11	200	Kanawha & Michigan	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅜
13	13⅛	2,500	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	13	14	13¼	13¼	— ¼
57¼	57⅝	25	Laclede Gas	58	58	58	58	
75¾	76	8,725	Louisville & Nashville	76	76½	75¼	76	+ ¼
113¾	114¼	19,565	Manhattan Con	117¼	117½	115½	116	—1⅝
206¾	207	2,830	Met. Street Railway	208	208	206¼	206½	— ½
		1,800	Met. St. Ry., rights	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
15⅜	15¼	1,010	Mexican Central	15⅞	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¾
4	4¼	150	Mexican National ctfs.	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	
67	67¼	650	Minn. & St. Louis	67½	67¾	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
96¾	97½	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
26¾	26	200	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26⅝	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
68¾	70	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	— ½
12¾	13	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
39⅞	40	10,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	40¾	41	39¾	40	+ ⅛
48	48¼	4,875	Missouri Pacific	48¾	48¾	48	48⅛	— ⅝
45	45¼	50	Mobile & Ohio	44½	44½	44½	44½	
47¼	48⅛	680	National Biscuit Co.	48	48⅜	47¾	47½	— ⅛
101	102	310	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	102¼	102¼	102	102	+ ½
32¾	33	715	National Lead Co.	33	33¼	33	33	— ¼
55⅜	56¼	3,865	National Steel	57	57¼	55¾	55⅝	—1¼
97	98¼	420	National Steel pf	98¼	98¾	98	98⅜	
117½	118	480	New Jersey Central	118¼	118¼	117½	117½	— ¼
187	189	800	New York Air Brake	193	193	189	189	—6
138	138⅛	2,400	New York Central	138½	138½	138	138	— ¾
14	15	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	
33	34	100	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34	34	34	34	— ½
26¾	26¼	805	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26½	26¾	26⅜	26¼	— ⅛
21⅝	22¼	1,000	Norfolk & Western	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
70⅛	70⅜	300	Norfolk & West. pf.	71⅛	71¼	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅝
12⅜	12⅜	1,100	North American	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
51¾	52⅜	6,630	Northern Pacific	52⅞	52⅞	52¼	52⅜	— ⅛
76¼	76⅜	625	Northern Pacific pf.	77	77	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
44	46	100	Oregon R. & Nav.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—1
74	76	10	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	74	74	74	74	
41	42¼	100	Pacific Coast	42	42	42	42	— ½
62	63	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	61¼	62	61¼	62	—1½
46¾	47	410	Pacific Mail	46⅞	47	46¾	46⅞	
135⅝	136	4,595	Pennsylvania R. R.	136⅝	136⅝	135⅝	136	— ⅛
120⅞	121	19,425	People's Gas, Chicago	122¼	122⅜	120	120⅜	—1¼
2	2¼	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
75	75¾	5,340	P., C., C. & St. L.	75	75¼	74⅝	75	
92	92¾	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	92	91	91	—1
59½	60	1,315	Pressed Steel Car	60¼	60¼	60	60	— ⅝
89	89½	530	Pressed Steel Car pf.	90	90	89¼	89½	— ½
21⅝	22	1,250	Reading	22	22	21⅝	22	
60¼	60¼	4,300	Reading 1st pf.	60⅝	61	60¼	60⅜	— ⅛
32¼	33	1,400	Reading 2d pf.	33	33¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
76½	78	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	—1½
50	50¾	215	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞	+1⅛
14¼	15⅜	86	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
38	38½	110	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
38⅝	38¾	600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	39¼	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ¼
110	114	560	St. Paul & Omaha	110	111	110	110	—2
35⅜	35¾	34,435	Southern Pacific	34¾	36¼	34½	35⅝	+ ⅝
11⅜	11¾	3,286	Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
52¼	52¾	2,870	Southern Railway pf.	52⅜	52⅞	52¼	52¼	— ⅜
89¼	89¾	16,870	Tenn. Coal & Iron	89¾	92¼	88¾	89⅜	
21	21½	3,100	Texas Pacific	21⅜	21⅝	21	21	—1
44	44⅛	5,125	Union Pacific	44⅜	44⅝	44	44	— ½
77	77¼	1,334	Union Pacific pf.	77½	77½	76¾	77¼	
31	31½	1,615	Union Bag & Paper	30¾	31	30	31	+1
82	83	10	Union Bag & Paper pf.	84⅛	84⅛	84¼	84¼	
51	55	10	United States Express	53	53	53	53	
8⅞	9	10,195	United States Leather	8⅞	9	8⅜	8⅞	— ⅛
74¼	74⅜	3,745	U. S. Leather pf.	75¼	75¼	74½	74⅝	— ⅛
50	50½	400	United States Rubber	50½	50½	50½	50½	— ⅝
115¼	117	12	U. S. Rubber pf.	116	116	116	116	
22⅜	23	250	Wabash pf.	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
128	131	130	Wells-Fargo Express	130	130	128½	128½	
80	80¾	1,545	Western Union Tel.	80¾	80¾	80	80	— ¾
10¼	10¼	400	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	24⅞	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
		200	Wis. Cent., all in. pd.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	
53¼	53½	960	Wisconsin Central pf.	54	54	53½	53½	—1½
Sales		585,113						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1901	100½	..
3s, r., 1908	108½	109
3s, c., 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918, reg.	108½	109
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112¾
4s, c., 1907	..	..
4s, r., 1925	130	131
4s, c., 1925	130	131
5s, r., 1904	111½	112
5s, c., 1904	111½	112
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Adams Exp	113	115
Alb & Sus	190	..
Am. Coal	140	160
Am. C. Oil	41½	42
A. C. O. pf	93¼	94
A. T. & T.	103¾	103¾
Am. Tob. pf	141	144½
Ann Arbor	18	19
Ann Arb. pf	41	42
B. & O. S. W. pf.	8	9
B. & L. pf.	106	..
B. Un Gas	136	140
B. R. & P.	32½	..
B. R. & P. pf.	74¼	76
B. C. R. & N.	102	..
Can. South.	53¾	54¼
Cap. Tract.	93	96
Con. & E. L. pf.	127	127½
C. I. & L.	9	10
C. I. & L. pf.	41	43
C. M. & St. P. pf.	173½	174½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	100
C. L. & W.	9	11
C. L. & W. pf.	29	41
C. & P.	186	190
Col. Mid.	6	6¾
Consol. Coal	50	50½
Consol. Ice	39	42
Con. I. pf.	85	90
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	21
D. S. S. & A.	4½	5½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12½	13½
Eighth Av.	400	..
Erie	13¼	14
Erie 1st pf.	37	37½
E. T. & T. pf.	95	98
Ev. & T. H.	39¼	40
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85½	89
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60
Glucose pf.	108	113
Gt. Nor. pf.	166½	168
H. B. Claflin	114	117
Ill. Cent., l.	1.100	..
Jolict & Chi	175	..
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	18
K. & D. M.	3½	..
Knick. Ice	50	51½
Mich. Cent.	74	76½
Lac. Gas pf.	95	99
L. E. & W.	21	21½
L. E. & W. pf.	78	80½
Lake Shore	201½	210
Long Island	67	71
Mah. C. R.	150	..
Mah. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach	11	20
Md. Coal pf.	58	75
M. W. S. El.	15	15½
M. W. S. El. pf.	56	58
Mor. & Es.	182	184
Nat. L. pf.	112¾	114
N. L. O. cfs.	2½	3
Nat. Starch.	5	6
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
N. Cent. C.	87½	39
N. Y. & N. H.	214	218
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
Nort. & Sou.	69	..
P. C. 1st pf.	85	88
Pena	..	..
Peo. & East.	4	6
P. C. C. & St. L.	186	190
Phila. & W. & B.	5	5¾
P. & W. pf.	11½	12
P. & W. pf.	5	55
Pull. Car	157½	158
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	8	10
Rens. & Sar	191	..
R. W. & O.	130	..
R. Gr. W.	30	38
St. J. & G. I.	5	5¾
St. L. & S. F.	11½	12
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	73
St. L. S. W.	16½	16¾
St. P. & D.	54	56½
St. P. & D. pf.	100	101
St. P. & Om.	170	185
Sil. bull. cfs.	60½	61½
Sixth Av.	200	..
T. P. L. T.	12½	14
Third Av.	185	195
T. & O. C.	..	20
T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
T. C. R. T.	64	64¼
Wabash pf.	7¾	8
Wag. P. Car	189	200
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55
W. C., w. i.	15¾	16¼

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit Bonds	110
Binghamton Gas 5s	92½
Peru Coal Company	15.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25.00
Marshall Mill	65
New York Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bonds	76
Retsof stock	16

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $7,888,861, against $6,136,474 in the preceding week and $9,156,608 in the corresponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1, $283,764,601, against $304,443,199 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s		Mo, K & T 2d	
10,000	104½	26,000	69¾
A. T. & S. F. adj 4s		23,000	70
500	86	6,000	69¾
500	86	10,000	69¾
30,000	86¾	2,000	69¾
Gen 4s		20,000	69¾
70,000	101¾	15,000	69½
500	102¼	26,000	69¼
Balt & Ohio 3½s		25,000	69
15,000	96	12,000	69⅜
1,000	95¾	13,000	69⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s		10,000	69⅜
5,000	100⅜	11,000	69⅜
15,000	100½	87,000	69⅜
Bklyn Un Elev 1st		37,000	69¼
5,000	100½	5,000	69¼
Canada So 1st 5s		5,000	69¼
3,000	108½	Mo, K & T ext 5s	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		20,000	93¼
5,000	97	10,000	93⅜
Cent Pac 1st, w i		7,000	93⅞
10,000	100¼	12,000	94
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		15,000	94½
12,000	97½	5,000	94
3,000	97⅝	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		1,000	93
3,000	115	8,000	93½
C, R I & P gen 4s		5,000	94
1,000	107½	Mo Pac trust 5s	
56,000	107	1,000	100
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		5,000	99¾
25,000	94¾	2,000	100
10,000	94⅞	5,000	100½
Col Fuel & Iron 5s		Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
53,000	95	8,000	95¾
5,000	94½	2,000	96
Col Midland 2-4s		N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s	
25,000	63	2,000	100½
10,000	62¾	12,000	100
10,000	63	Mich Cent col 3½s	
5,000	62¾	2,000	100
Col So 1st 4s		N Y C & H 3½s	
10,000	86¾	5,000	101¼
20,000	86¾	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
Dal & Waco 1st 5s		1,000	106¼
3,000	95	Nor Pac gen ln 3s	
Det City Gas 5s		5,000	66½
3,000	98½	5,000	66¾
Erie 4s prior bonds		1,000	66¾
5,000	91¾	N P prior lien 4s	
Erie gen lien 4s		4,000	103
6,000	72¼	Ore S L 1st con 5s	
31,000	72½	3,000	112
H & T Cent gen 4s		6,000	112½
7,000	88¼	4,000	113
3,000	88¾	1,000	113¼
Hock Val 4½s		Inc A 5s	
2,000	101¾	3,000	97
Int & Gt Nor 1st		Inc B & col tr	
5,000	125	15,000	76¾
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		2,000	76
8,000	115	5,000	76¾
Kan & Mich 4s		26,000	76¾
2,000	88	Read Co gen 4s	
K C, F & G 1st		32,000	88¼
50,000	73½	10,000	88¾
40,000s20F	73	10,000	88⅛
45,000	73¾	81,000	88
15,000s20F	72½	Rio G W 1st	
20,000s20F	72¾	3,000	98½
10,000s20F	72¾	St J & G I 2-3-4s	
35,000s20F	72	1,000	83¼
15,000	73	St L I M & So 4s	
3,000	72¾	9,000	85
25,000s20F	72¾	St L & I M gen 5s	
10,000s20F	72¾	3,000	113¾
10,000	73½	1,000	113½
25,000s20F	73	St L & S F G M 5s	
20,000	73⅝	5,000	100½
38,000	73½	10,000	100¾
22,000	73¼	St L S W 1st	
1,000	73½	6,000	95¼
10,000	73½	St L S W 2d inc	
10,000s20F	73¾	28,000	65¾
10,000s20F	73¾	17,000	65¼
40,000	74	5,000	65¼
60,000s20F	74	8,000	65⅜
15,000	74¼	4,000	65½
10,000	74¼	6,000	65¼
40,000s20F	74¼	5,000	65⅜
51,000	74	10,000	65¼
5,000s20F	73¾	10,000	65⅞
20,000	74¼	10,000	65
30,000	74¼	10,000	64⅞
20,000s20F	74⅜	5,000	65
1,000	74⅜	S A & Ar Pass 4s	
5,000	74⅝	5,000	70¾
18,000	74⅜	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
10,000	74¼	5,000	113½
20,000	74¼	So Pac of Cal 5s con, stamped	
10,000	74¼	2,000	108½
5,000	74¼	10,000	108½
2,000	74¼	So Pac col tr 4s, w i	
27,000	74¼	25,000	83½
10,000	74⅜	6,000	83¾
23,000	74⅜	14,000	83¾
42,000	74½	50,000	83¾
10,000	74	15,000	83¾
18,000	73¾	1,000	84
40,000	74	35,000	83¾
10,000	74¼	25,000	83½
14,000s20F	74¼	Stand R & T inc	
30,000	74½	11,000	26½
10,000	74¼	Tex & N O con 5s	
47,000	74	9,000	104
90,000s20F	73½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
45,000	74¼	1,000	115
Ken Cent 1st 4s		T, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	98	4,000	115½
L, E & St L gen 4s		Union Pacific 4s	
5,000	6	1,000	104¾
L & N unified gold 4s		500	104½
1,000	99¾	Wabash 1st 5s	
6,000	99½	7,000	116½
Mex Cent 2d inc		3,000s30F	116½
17,000	12¾	Wabash deb, Ser B	
Mex Int 1st 4s		20,000	37
8,000	87¼	10,000b3	37
M & St L 1st & ref 4s		Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	98½	2,000	76¼
Mo, K & E 1st		Wis Cent 1st 4s, w i	
2,000	105¾	10,000	94¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		12,000	94
9,000	93½	10,000	93¾
10,000	93¾	8,000	93½
7,000	93½		
4,000	93¾		
Mob & Ohio gen 4s			
3,000	87¼		
Total sales		$2,857,000	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
6,770	Am. Sugar Ref.	163¾	164	160¼	161¾
2,490	Am. Steel & W.	61⅝	61⅞	58¾	58½
50	Am. Cotton Oil	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
2,990	Am. Tobacco	118	123½	118	123¼
10	At., T. & S. F.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1,190	A. T. & S.F.pf.	63¾	64	63¼	63½
200	Brunswick	20	20	20	20
43,140	Brook. Rap. Tr.	113¾	113⅝	108¼	108¼
600	Central Pacific	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
70	Ches. & Ohio	26⅜	28½	27¾	27¾
2,650	Chi., B. & Q.	136¾	137	136¾	136¾
280	Chi. Gt. W.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜
4,470	C., M. & St. P.	131¾	131¾	131⅛	131¼
530	Chi., R. I. & P.	118¾	118¾	118	118¼
10	Consol. Gas	175	175	175	175
7,350	Cont. Tobacco	47⅞	49⅝	48¾	49¼
1,830	Federal Steel	60⅜	61	59⅜	59⅝
10	Fed. Steel pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
1,310	Louis. & Nash.	76	76⅝	75¾	76
2,240	Manhattan	117⅝	117⅞	115¾	115¾
900	Mo. Pacific	48⅝	48⅝	47⅞	48⅛
140	Mo., K. & T. pf.	40	41	39¾	41
50	Mexican Cent.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
50	N. Y. Central	138½	138¾	138½	138½
30	N. Y., O. & W.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
30	North Amer.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
640	Nor. Pacific	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52⅜
1,970	People's Gas	123⅜	123⅝	120⅝	120⅝
10	Pacific Mail	47	47	47	47
80	P., C.C.& St.L.	75¼	75½	75¼	75¼
20	Reading	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
280	Reading 1st pf.	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜
20	Reading 2d pf.	33	33	33	33
370	Southern Pacific.	34⅝	36¼	34⅛	36¼
40	Southern Ry.	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
50	South. Ry. pf.	52⅜	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝
1,940	Tenn. C. & I.	90

ADMITS A CHARGE OF PERJURY.

William Kelley Was Not on the Trolley Car Which Went Over the Trestle Near Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 15.—At the reconvening of the Coroner's jury which is investigating the causes of the trolley disaster on the Shelton Street Railway Company's bridge at Peck's Hill Pond, Sunday, Aug. 6, William Kelley, the young man who testified before the jury last week, was brought into the courtroom under arrest, charged with perjury.

In his testimony last week Kelley said that he was a passenger on the car at the time of the accident, and described in detail the scenes just before the car fell and the efforts of the motorman to stop the car.

Patrick J. Clark, however, testified that Kelley was not on the car at all, and in court this morning Mr. Clark and his son, John H. Clark, told substantially the same story—that Kelley was sitting in a carriage on the highway at the time of the accident.

Kelley on the stand admitted that he was not on the car, and that he did not fall from the bridge. He offered as an excuse for his story before the Coroner's jury that he was greatly excited. Kelley is held a prisoner at police headquarters.

Hiram A. Fletcher a Suicide.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 15.—Hiram A. Fletcher, aged forty-nine, senior member of the law firm of Fletcher & Wanty, and one of the best known attorneys in Western Michigan, died to-day, the result of cutting his throat with a razor yesterday. Mr. Fletcher had long been in poor health. He was very despondent over his physical condition. Mr. Fletcher had been prominent in Democratic politics of the city and State.

Fire Ruins a Summer Resort Hotel.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—This morning at 3 o'clock fire was discovered in the kitchen at the Seneca Point Hotel, Seneca Point, on Canandaigua Lake, and the structure was destroyed. The hotel was rebuilt only a few years ago, and was valued at $65,000. Little insurance was carried. Forty guests in the house at the time all escaped, though many lost their property.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Dealings in Vacant Property—McCreery Plot in West Forty-second Street Again Reported Sold.

Max Marx has sold through Julius Scott to Edward F. Robinson the plot on the north side of Lawrence Street, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 56.4 by 167.7 and irregular, taking in part payment the five-story flat 1,970 Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Oppenheimer & Hamershlag the plot of eight lots, 200 by 100.10, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, to Peter Wagner, who will erect ten high-class dwellings on the site. This transaction completes the sale of the entire block bounded by West End Avenue, Riverside Drive, One Hundred and Fifth, and One Hundred and Sixth Streets, purchased by Oppenheimer & Hamershlag last Spring.

John Peters has sold for D. Levy to Mandelbaum & Lewine, 243 East Thirteenth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 22.6 by 103.3; also for Samuel Tuska, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, 245 East Thirteenth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 22.6 by 103.3, and for C. C. Vallette, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, 247 East Thirteenth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 22.6 by 103.3

It was again reported yesterday that James McCreery had sold his plot of five lots, fronting 50 feet on Forty-second Street and 75 feet on Forty-first Street, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue. This parcel has been the subject of frequent rumors since Mr. McCreery bought it in 1891. At one time it was looked upon favorably by Oscar Hammerstein as a site for his Olympia. Last February it was reported sold to E. William Wagner, who, indeed, filed plans for an eight-story building to be erected upon it, no purchaser's name is mentioned in connection with the latest report, but it is said that the buyer makes a large building loan and will erect a six-story mercantile structure on the plot. Mr. McCreery returned from Europe only a few days ago and was out of the city yesterday. At the office of his attorneys, Dunning & Fowler, the report that he had sold the property in question was not credited.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Henry Muller through George G. Hallock's Sons 7 Goerck Street, 20.3 by 100.

Leopold Hutter has sold a plot, 42 by 100, on the west side of Fulton Avenue, just south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, to a Mr. Baumann, who will erect thereon two five-story flats.

Ghames & Losore have sold for David Hofeller the five-story brick double flat on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 84 by 100, to Mrs. M. Bergan, who gives in part payment the four-story double flat 419 East Seventy-ninth Street, 26 by 65 by 102.2

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

26 Beaver Street, south side, running through to Marketfield Street, 22.1½ by 56.6 by 23.4 by 56.3, four-story brick building; petition sale, to the plaintiff, Conrad L. Peters.....$48,000

By James L. Wells.

69 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Hyman and Henry Sonn.....43,300

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 266 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.8½, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,528; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, R. W. G. Welling, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,982.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Cleveland, referee, 4,169 Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 30 by 100.6 by 30 by 98.9, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,771.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 133 and 135 East Seventy-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, 34 by 87.7; M. F. Cusack of 396 Broadway, owner; W. H. Birkmire, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Wales Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 45; Catherine McManus of 993 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Moore & Landseidel of 2,861 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $4,500.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 110 feet east of Lexington Avenue, for two five-story brick tenements, 25 by 88.8; Carrie Gault of 483 Columbus Avenue, owner; F. J. Dessau of 60 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $36,000.

Audubon Avenue, east side, 63 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 32 by 90; F. T. Kee of 661 West One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Henry Fouchaux, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a two-story brick electric light station, 18.9 by 98.3; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 32 Horatio Street, for a two-story brick electric light station, 25.1 by 85.4; Edison Electric Illuminating Company; owner and architect; cost, $23,500.

Alterations.

Rockfield Street, north side, 275 feet east of Anthony Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame and stone dwelling; Jennie F. Michelena, owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $1,500.

Wales Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, rear, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Catherine McManus, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $800.

No. 142 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Charles C. Nade! of 129 East Seventeenth Street, owner; Haydel & Shepard of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

First Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement and store; Ferdinand Sulzberger of 21 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; C. E. Huntley, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,130 Madison Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Mrs. A. G. Holloway, premises, owner; D'Oench & Simon, architects, cost, $400.

Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Islip Corporation, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; Goelet estate of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; John Hurley of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect and builder; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 125.9 ft n of 98th St, 14.6x84.2x17x84.2; Edward H. Fallows, referee, to Union Dime Savings Institution.....$15,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 150.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x96.6; William Cuming, Jr., and wife to Hermann Drewes..... 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 36 ft s of 185th St, 18x50; Cornelia Pierce to the Deane Realty Company..... 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 36 ft s of 185th St, 18x50; Josephine Haas and another to Cornelia Pierce.....

BROADWAY, w s, 60 ft s of 101st St, 60x100; Le Grand K. Pettit to Herbert Dongan..... 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 238.5 ft s of Jefferson St, 22.9x87.8x22.9x87.7; Victor Gerhards to Anna B. Breen..... 100

COLUMBIA ST, n w corner of Delancey St, 80x25; Morris Berger and wife to Jacob Sommer..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 259.10 ft n of 145th St, 24.11x100; Ann M. Deen to David L. Osborne..... 1

FORDHAM to William's Bridge Road, w s, Lot 1, map of land of Josiah Briggs, runs n w 350.6x n e 440.6x s e 123.6x s e 340x s w 16x s w 159x s w 60x s w 149.9; Richard L. Howell to William Nolan and another..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, 26.6 ft n of Home St, 21.2x96.11; Pauline Rose to Louis Wagner and another..... 7,900

GREEN LANE, or Av, n w corner of St. Raymond Av, 25x101.6x25x101.8; Hudson P. Rose to Anna K. Doerr..... 1,000

HILLSIDE ST, Lot 135, map of Isaac Dyckman; Max Danziger and wife to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank..... 1

HUDSON ST, s w s, 24x½ block; Mary M. Cross to Agnes G. Boyd..... 5,500

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Monroe St, 89.6x75x irregular; Rebecca Cohen to George Dellon and others..... 1

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Monroe St, 89.6x50.1x irregular; Louis Eicke to Rebecca Cohn..... 100

LOT 40, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 25x100; Anna B. Breen to Victor Gerhards..... 100

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, or Aqueduct Av, e s, 150 ft n of 190th, or St. James, St, 665x230.6x642.5x225.9; George W. Howers to Harriette S. D. Momeyn..... 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 106th St, 75.11x27.6; Peter Vorrath and wife to John H. Rohrs..... 35,000

RUTGERS PLACE, 4, s s, 36x89.6; Michael Fay and another to Harris Levy and another..... 35,000

ST. JOHN'S AV, e s, 50 ft s of 188th St, 150x87.6; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, to Ernest Schepeler..... 3,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Thomas E. Ford and wife to Magdalena E. Salzman..... 1

1ST AV, s e corner of 125th St, 25.6x75; Robert L. Knaggs to Jacob Cohen..... 1

5TH AV, 1,391, 24.11x100; Robert Ferguson to John J. Duffy..... 100

9TH ST, n s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 30x92.3; Jacob Sommer to Berry B. Simons and another..... 1

12TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 25x163.3; Jacob H. Henry and others to Josephine Lazarus and others..... 1

22D ST, 166 West, 18.6x85.6; Emma Barrenechea to Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.. 1

82D ST, 318 East, s s, 25x102.2; Michael Wieland and wife to Emanuel Sisterhood. 10,650

34TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Elizabeth C. Duffy to Robert Ferguson..... 100

35TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9; 35th St, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Mary Goodwin to Martha J. Goodwin.... 25,300

58TH ST, s s, 366 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Annie E. Reynolds to Charlotte T. Wilson..... 28,000

82D ST, 320 East, 25x102.2; Franz Schmidt and wife to Emanuel Sisterhood..... 10,500

85TH ST, s s, 82 ft w of Avenue B, 16.6x84.9; John Klee to Henry Haerteiss... 6,000

89TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; George Schreiner and others to William Holbein and wife..... 100

95TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.8; Thomas Adelson and others to Carrie Gault..... 29,000

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 200x100.11; Joseph Hamershlag and others to Peter Wagner..... 1

211TH ST, s w s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 50x99.11; John J. O'Donovan to Timothy I. O'Connell..... 1

211TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 50x99.11; Timothy I. O'Connell to John H. O'Donovan..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BLOCH, Belle, to Max Deutsch; 2d Av, 126, 5 years..... $1,685

CLARK, William E., to John Wagner; 5th St, 230, 3 years..... 1,080

DONOVAN, Daniel J., to May Sherrick; 125th St, 132 East, 3 years....$720 to 900

SHERMAN, Mary M., to A. D. Livingston; 22d St, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.8, 21 years..... 430

FREUD, Hannah, to M. L. Morgenthau; 6th Av, 236, 4 8-12 years..... 6,000

BOYD, Robert, to Elizabeth Winters; 52d St, 344 to 352 East, 8 years..... 3,000

BOYD, Robert, to Elizabeth Winters; Doyers St, 19, and 19 Pell St, 10 years..... 1,800

MacNUTT, Margarett V. C., to Harry N. Banks and others; 21st St, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 21x91.11, 21 years..... 300

MacNUTT, Margaret V. C. to Harry N. Banks and others; 21st St, s s, 196 ft e of 9th Av, 20x91.11, 21 years..... 400

PRINCE, L. Bradford, and another, trustees, to United Society of America, Broadway, 428 to 432, and 37 Howard St, 5 years..... 12,000

BENDHEIM, Zacharias, to Joseph P. Farley; Columbus Av, 955, s e corner of 107th St, 5 years.....1,450 to 1,500

ENTELMAN, John, to Emil Blum; Brook Av, 911, n w corner of 162d St, 5 years.....900 to 1,140

DECKER, David H., to Charles Naardin; 55 Whitehall Street, 5 5-6 years..... 6,000

HUTCHINS, Agnes (individually, and another, executors, to Sophie May; 28th St, 50 West, 5 1-6 years..... 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AXELROD, Rachel, to New York Life Insurance Company; 93d St, s s, 137.6 ft w of West End Av, 5 years.....$72,500

ANDERSON, Mary A., to Robert S. Anderson, trustee; 22 West 127th St, 1 year..... 4,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to New York Life Insurance Company; 93d St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 72,500

BACHRACH, Louis, to Abram Bachrach; 329 and 331 East 2d St, installments.... 6,000

BASEL, Thomas and Margaretha, to Lillie Neuhaus; 3,067 Webster Av, 5 years. 4,000

BLISS, Harriet W., to James Pyle; 37 West 32d St, 1 year..... 2,500

BORTLIK, Frank and Louisa, to Samuel L. Berlan; Lot 15, map of property of Benjamin Richardson estate, near King's Bridge, 5 years..... 450

BLUM, Emil, to David Mayer Brewing Company; Brook Av, 911, saloon lease, demand..... 1,500

CODDINGTON, Maria, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company King's Bridge to West Farms Road, e s, 50 ft s of Powell Place, 3 years..... 5,000

COHEN, Isidor, to Nathan and Michael M. Abrahams and Maurice Schwarz; 2d Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 43d St, 6 years..... 2,000

COOGAN, John J., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 23d St, s s e, 125.1 ft s of Washington Av, 1 year..... 2,150

CROXSON, William S., to Mary A. Gwyer, executrix, &c.; 391 Bleecker St, 3 years. 9,000

DEUTSCH, Max, to William L. Flanagan, as managing director; 126 2d Av, lease, demand..... 556

DEVOE, Emma, to Ann R. Delnoce; Marion Av, proposed, e s, 151.9 ft s of proposed Travers St, 2 years, (rerecorded).. 1,800

DUFFY, John J., to Edward P. Comerford; 1,391 5th Av, 1 year..... 2,500

FELT, Emily L., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 114th St, 1-3 year..... 10,000

GAULT, Carrie, to Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Slone; 95th St, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 10,000

GAULT, Carrie, to Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Slone; 95th St, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 22,000

GOODWIN, Martha J., to Mary Goodwin; 95th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years. 24,300

HAERTEISS, Henry and Elizabeth, to John Klee; 85th St, s s, 82 ft w of Av B, 5 years..... 5,000

HELLINGER, Leopold, to American Mortgage Company; 2,455 2d Av, 1 year.... 6,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to John C. Barr; Dawson St, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 1 year..... 4,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Stephen R. and Samuel L. Hewlett; Dawson St, n s, 97.8 ft e of Beach Av, 1 year..... 4,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Ruth A. Congdon; Dawson St, n s, 117.8 ft e of Beach Av, 1 year..... 4,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Rowe F. R. Merritt; Dawson St, n s, 137.8 ft e of Beach Av, 1 year..... 4,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Rowe F. R. Merritt; Dawson St, n s, 157.8 ft e of Beach Av, 1 year..... 4,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Simon Danziger and another; Dawson St, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, demand.. 2,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, and Samuel Parnas to the State Bank; Rivington St, n e corner of Attorney St, 1 year..... 18,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, and Samuel Parnas to the State Bank; Grand St, n s, 25 ft w of Attorney St, 1 year..... 18,000

JACOBS, Simon, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 14 Clinton St, 5 years..... 23,000

KARP, Davis, to Charles Adams; 117th St, n s, 306.6 ft e of 1st Av, demand..... 5,000

KAUFMAN, Max, Inc, to Harried Boas; 436 West 29th St, 5 years..... 23,500

KARST, John D., Jr., to Mary W. Rogers; 29th St, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 22,500

KARST, John D., Jr., to Mary W. Rogers; 29th St, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years. 22,500

KOHLER, John F., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Manhattan Av, w corner of 104th St, 3 years..... 10,000

KOHLER, John F., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Manhattan Av, w s, 19.11 ft n of 104th St and three adjoining lots, (four mortgages,) 3 years, each..... 8,000

LEIBER, Charles and Elise, to William C. Leiber; 51st St, s s, 127 ft e of 1st Av, demand..... 1,500

LEIBER, Charles and Elise, to Albert P. Lieber; 51st St, s s, 127 ft e of 1st Av, demand..... 1,500

LEVY, Joseph, to Annie Beck; 263 Stanton St, installments..... 600

MARKS, Morris, to Bradley & Currier Company; Fulton Av, w s, 126.11 ft s of 174th St, ¼ year..... 7,000

MORGENTHALER, Peter, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Washington Av, w s, 78 ft n of 6th St, 3 years.... 2,000

McNAMARA, Nora, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 51st St, n s, 376.8 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 20,000

PINCHBECK, Joseph and Joseph A., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Central Park West, s w corner of 94th St, 3 years..... 200,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Bergen Av, s e s, at n s of 148th St, 116.3 ft to s w s of Henry St, closed, 1 year..... 7,644

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to the German Savings Bank; College Av, s e corner of 143d St, 1 year..... 25,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to the German Savings Bank; 148th St, s e corner of Bergen Av, 1 year..... 4,000

SCHEPELER, Ernest, to Henry D. Cochrane, executor, &c.; St. John Av, e s, 50 ft s of 188th, or Bayard, St, 2 years..... 500

STANTON, Elizabeth H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 30 East 54th St, 3 years..... 13,000

SOMMER, Jacob, to Julius Sieradski; 9th St, n s, 213 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year... 4,000

SOMMER, Jacob, to Morris Berger; Delancey St, n w corner of Columbia St, 1 year..... 10,300

TABER, Margaret S. and Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 169 East 127th St, 1 year..... 14,000

THE SALVATION ARMY to American Mortgage Company; 82d St, n s, 279.7 ft w of 2d Av, (correction mortgage,) 3 years..... 7,500

TOWNER, Charlotte, to Lena Keck; Fulton Av, w s, 269 ft s of Pelham Av, 3 years..... 500

UNGRICH, Henry, to George M. Miller and another, trustees, &c.; 7th Av, e s, 88.8 ft n of 30th St, 5 years..... 15,000

VOGEL, John and Hattie, to Joseph Philipps; 178th St, n s, 119.9 ft e of Daly Av, 1 year..... 5,500

WAGNER, Peter, to Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer; 106th St, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, ½ year.... 90,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer; 106th St, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, ½ year.... 90,000

WESER, John A., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 524 to 528 West 43d St, 2 years, rerecorded..... 25,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Jacob Kottek; 28 Perry St, ½ year..... 11,000

WOLERSTEIN, Solomon, to Mary I. Simpson; 136th St, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 10,000

WOOD, Charles B., to City Real Estate Company; 225 to 239 East 74th St; 412 to 420 East 86th St; 1,767 to 1,613 Lexington Av; 1,787 and 1,789 3d Av, and property in Kings County, 1 year..... 200

Assignments of Mortgages.

CRANE, William N., to Continental Trust Company, (assigns four mortgages)..... $100

HERZIG, Samuel, general guardian, to Sophia Meyer..... 20,039

HUTCHINSON, Ruthy B. executrix, &c., to Ruthy B. Hutchinson and others, trustees, (assigns two mortgages)..... 12,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to the State Bank, then and there..... Nom.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to George Riegel..... Nom.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to George Riegel..... Nom.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Charles H. Mayer..... Nom.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Amy Quigley and George Riegel..... Nom.

PETTY, John P., to Gustav Mayer..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 13 and 15; Mattie Ligouri against Abraham Silverson, owner; Wiegand & Hollwedel, contractors..... $157

BOULEVARD, 661; George J. Senner against Theresea Reinhardt, owner; Henry Reinhardt, contractor..... 249

BROOME ST, 165 and 167; Charles A. and Jacob Pomeranz, owners and contractors..... 615

CALDWELL AV, w s, 175 ft s of 156th St, 150x100; Charles Edel & Son against Charles Peterson, owner and contractor.

COLUMBIA ST, 87 to 91; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Ross & Fisher, owners and contractors..... 11

COLUMBIA ST, 87 to 91; George Dellon against John H. Ross, owner and contractor..... 4,250

COLUMBIA ST, 87 to 91; Karl Mathiasen against John H. Ross, owner and contractor; Gottlieb & Cohen, owners.. 725

GRAND ST, 415½ and 417; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Ross & Fisher, owners and contractors..... 99

HOUSTON ST, n w corner of Manhattan St, 37.2x67.3; Hyman Delinsky against Marcus Feffer, owner and contractor.. 107

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dare St, 125x100; George Rushon against John J. Ottstadt, owner and contractor..... 114

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, 110.6x95; Louis Lubcker against Eustach and Frieda W. Sieber, owners and contractors..... 869

WASHINGTON AV, 1,111 to 1,115; Julius Rosenberger against Vincenzo Bonaghue, owner; Califano Brothers, contractors.... 25

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 95x150; Augustus Irregular; Robert J. Mahoney against Emil Goldner, owner and contractor..... 3,850

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 95x150; August W. Zang against Emil Goldner, owner and contractor.... 150

5TH AV, n w corner of 133d St, 50x80; Anton Reitmayer against Samuel W. B. Smith, owner and contractor..... 1,008

125TH ST, 207 West; Charles Sulzer against John Hurtig & John Seaman, owners; John Preisau, contractor.....

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; George Rushon against Meyer Beyer, owner and contractor... 92

153D ST, 572 and 574 East; Joseph Mattoni against Frank J. Graffe, owner; Emil Haenschen, contractor..... 23

153D ST, 572 and 574 East; Frank V. Ganesa against Frank J Graffe, owner; Emil Haenschen, contractor..... 22

153D ST, 572 and 574 East; Emerico Grimaldi against Frank J. Graffe, owner; Emil Haenschen, contractor..... 82

153D ST, 572 and 574 East; Michael Figola against Frank J. Graffe, owner; Emil Haenschen, contractor..... 25

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS FILED UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

PERRY ST, 28; Jacob Kettek, with Charles I. Weinstein, 10 payments.....$11,000

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 200x100.11; Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer, with Peter Wagner, 10 payments..... 90,000

Lis Pendens.

GREAT JONES ST, 47; Jacob Paskusz against Henry A. Jackson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) Attorneys, Paskusz & Cohen.

THOMPSON ST, 67; Raffaele De Rago and another against Emma L. Cuche, (action for damages and to establish party wall;) attorney, W. E. Cook.

51ST ST, 226 East; Leon Abbett against Margaret Dorsey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. F. Alexander.

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Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

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TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

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OF

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6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

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RECEIVER'S SALE.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE UNION Pacific Railway Co.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, 2d, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. et al., defendants.

The undersigned hereby give notice that, pursuant to the terms of an order entered on June 20, 1899, in the court and cause aforesaid, they will sell at a public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1899, at half past two in the afternoon, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, the following described property on the conditions and terms stated:

The interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and of the undersigned as receivers thereof, in and to the accounts of said company, representing advances made by it, or sums due to it, as follows:

1. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line from Castleton to certain Anthracite coal fields, connecting with or near the line of the Colorado & Southern Railway, $6,950.37.
2. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line North and South of Nampa, Idaho, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $2,269.05.
3. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Idaho into California, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $85,579.90.
4. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line to Castle Valley, Utah, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $13,476.39.
5. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Milford to Ploche, Utah, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $979,647.24.
6. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected Silver City extension, a line connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $23,824.57.
7. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Utah to California, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $95,536.75.
8. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Utah to Central California, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $58,121.63.

The interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and of the undersigned as Receivers thereof, in and to the following accounts of said company.

9. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. $68,792.46
10. Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad & Telegraph Co. 2,594.43
11. Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co. 115,212.61
12. Nevada Central Railway Co. 113,593.86
13. St. Joseph & Western Railroad Co. .. 4,086.09
14. South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co. 277.23
15. United States Transportation Accounts on the books of the corporation at Omaha unsettled 26,842.53
16. Castle Valley coal lands 917.70
17. Pittsburg, Akron & Western Railway Co 536.34
18. Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway Co 30.29
19. Omaha Union Depot Co., (special account) 350.00
20. Greenlee & Sons 650.52
21. Adams & Kiesel, salt account 521.29
22. S. B. Reed, ex-Traveling Auditor 52.90
23. Mouat Lumber & Investment Co 292.96
24. Tintic Milling Co 98.79
25. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co 16,340.79
26. J. J. Johnson 2,474.30
27. Southern Pacific Co 7,879.75
28. A. J. Gunnell, ex-Agent Salt Lake coal yard 13,018.50
29. Moran Brothers 67.00
30. Union Soap Co 106.11
31. J. E. & J. Contracting Co 3,802.05
32. W. H. Hurlburt, Asst. General Passenger Agent 255.00
33. Pacific Express Co 376.63
34. Various Bills Collectible 15,322.94
35. Various Bills Canceled 39,831.08
36. Tax Warrants 14,840.75
37. Stone on hand 577.17
38. Hotel Department 27,671.49
39. Foreign overcharge accounts collectible 1,145.68

Also in the following:

40. Laramie Soda Works, account and property 100,237.56

Also in the following:

$4,000. Kansas Pacific Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage six per cent. bonds, stamped to show the application of the sum derived through the decree of foreclosure and sale.

800. Union Pacific Railway Co. Eastern Division Income seven per cent. Unsubordinated bonds.

2,550. Union Pacific Railway Co. Eastern Division Income seven per cent. Subordinated bonds.

250,000. Nevada Central Railway Income eight per cent. bonds.

15,000. London, South Park & Leadville Railroad Co. First Mortgage six per cent. bonds.

3,750,000. Credit Mobilier of America stock.

4,324,100. Denver South Park & Pacific Railroad Co. stock, as the same is represented by the certificates therefor in the possession of the Receivers, and as the same is indorsed or partially indorsed for transfer.

762,500. Denver, Western & Pacific Railroad Co. stock.

230,000. Kansas & Eastern Railroad Construction Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

250,000. Kansas Carbon Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

350,900. Leavenworth, Topeka & Southern Railway Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

237,500. Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

359,500. Nevada Central Railway Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

5,000. Nevada Improvement Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock, and the right to receive the same.

5,300. Topeka Daily Capital Publishing Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

600. Utah Western Railway Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

315,100. Union Coal Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

501,000. Wyoming Coal & Mining Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

8 shares North Park & Grand River Valley Railway & Telegraph Co. stock, or the subscriptions thereto, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock or subscriptions, and subject to any obligations in respect thereof.

23 shares Utah & Nevada Railway Co. stock assignments, (1/3 paid), or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said assignments.

500,000. Salt Lake & Western Railway Co. (Nevada) stock, represented by certificates for 5,000 shares, on which installments to the amount of $10 per share have been paid, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

338,100. Summit County Railroad Co. (Utah) stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

37,800. Utah Northern Railroad Co. (Utah) stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

3,000. St. Louis, Chillicothe & Omaha Railroad Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

Also in the following:

Note of M. Mumford, dated April 12, 1899, due six months after date, secured by 300 shares Kansas City Times Newspaper Co. stock, $20,000.

The Receivers will separately offer, in the order above specified, the accounts, claims, bonds, stocks, notes, and other property, each of the above enumerated items to constitute a separate lot or parcel, and the same will be sold to the highest qualified bidder, subject to the confirmation of said sales, respectively, by the Court, as hereinafter specified, but no bid will be entertained for any of said stocks unless the sum bid therefor shall be sufficient to pay the war revenue tax or stamps required in connection with the assignment or transfer thereof, and in the event that such bids are not made the Receivers will withdraw such stocks from sale.

No bid will be entertained at said sale unless the bidder shall have first deposited in certified checks acceptable to the Receivers or in lawful money a sum not less than twenty-five per cent. of the sum bid or to be bid.

The sales made hereunder will be subject to confirmation by the Court a report of which will at once be made to the Court. In the event of confirmation, the balance of the purchase price must be paid on or before Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1899, whereupon the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at said sale the property so sold, and in respect of which the sales have been confirmed, or deliver to the purchasers such assignments and transfers of the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co. and of the undersigned as Receivers of said company as may be necessary to carry into effect the sales so made and as the same shall have been confirmed.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOS. P. WILSON,
As Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co.
80 Ames Building, Boston, August 11, 1899.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE UNION Pacific Railway Co.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, 2d, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. et al., defendants.

The undersigned hereby give notice that, pursuant to the terms of an order entered on June 20, 1899, in the court and cause aforesaid, they will sell at a public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, the following described property on the conditions and terms stated:

$30,000.00 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage five per cent. bonds, certain coupons on which have been stamped on the application of the sum derived through a decree of foreclosure and sale, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

$3,000.00 Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co. First Mortgage five per cent. bonds, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $50,400.

$9,000.00 Northern Pacific Terminal Co. six per cent. bonds held by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., subject to the terms of the order made herein on April 4, 1898, which order may be inspected at the office of the Receivers, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $45,000.

Certain stock subscriptions, or the right to certain stock subscriptions, in the capital stock of the Union Land Co. of Nebraska, and a certain book account or claim against said Union Land Co., amounting on its face to $19,817.23, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.

84,957.50 In Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $17.

25,000.00 In Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

1,000.00 In Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $150.

50.00 In Solomon Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

145,000.00 Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal five per cent. bonds, Reorganization Committee Certificate, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $181,250.00.

12,000.00 In Rattlesnake Creek Water Company stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $120.

55,000.00 In Topeka Iron Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.

33,300.00 In Wood River Improvement Co. stock, (eighty per cent. paid,) no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $33.50.

Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, certificate of membership in, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.

Note of Michael Donovan, March 18, 1893, payable ninety days after date, with interest at seven per cent., $248.16, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.00.

Notes of Le Grande Young, dated May 19, 1892, carrying interest at seven per cent., as follows:

Payable in one year from date $1,000
Payable in two years from date 1,000
Payable in three years from date, $1,230, less payment thereon, $300— 930
—$2,930

no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $30.

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, amounting on the face of the account to $83,669.47, including the claims of the Receivers, as Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co. in this cause, against said Missouri Pacific Railway Co., no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $41,834.74.

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Omaha Belt Railway Co., amounting on its face to $27,361.01, including the claims of the Receivers, as Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co. in this cause, against said Omaha Belt Railway Co., no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $18,680.51.

A certain book account or claim against the Wood River Improvement Co. amounting on its face to $47,526.06, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain receipt for a deposit made by W. J. Galbraith with the Salt Lake & Ogden Electric Light Co., amounting on its face to $25, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

A certain book account or claim against the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,082,124.68, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $5,000.

A certain book account or claim against the Kansas Central Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,136,892.50, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

A certain book account or claim against the Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co., amounting on its face to $111.49, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain book account or claim against the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railway Co., amounting on its face to $159,830.67, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.

A certain book account or claim against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co., amounting on its face to $1,641,471.24, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,500.

A certain book account or claim against the Salina & Southwestern Railway Co., amounting on its face to $35,228.61, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain book account or claim against the Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co., amounting on its face to $296,137.40, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

Certain terminal property known as the Spokane Union Depot property at Spokane, Washington, the title to which was acquired by the undersigned as Receivers under an order entered in this proceeding on April 5, 1899, together with such additions as have been made to said property, and $473,000 in bonds of the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, which bonds have been so stamped as to show the application of the sums paid thereon under a decree of foreclosure and sale affecting that property, and

Certain notes made by the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, the balance due on which, excluding interest, is $52.62, and

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Co. against the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, amounting on its face to $20,791.87.

No bid shall be entertained for said property, said bonds, said notes, and said book account of a less sum than $250,000.

The Receivers will separately offer, in the order above specified, the bonds, stocks, notes, claims, and other property, each of the above enumerated items to constitute a separate lot or parcel, and the same will be sold to the highest qualified bidder, subject to the confirmation of said sales by the Court, as hereinafter specified.

No bid will be entertained at said sale unless the bidder shall have first deposited in certified checks acceptable to the Receivers, or in lawful money, a sum not less than twenty-five per cent. of the sum bid or to be bid.

The sales made hereunder will be subject to confirmation by the Court, and a report thereof made at once to the Court. In the event of confirmation, the balance of the purchase price must be paid on or before Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1899, whereupon the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at said sale the property so sold, and in respect of which the sales shall have been confirmed, or delivered to the purchaser or purchasers such assignments and transfers of the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the undersigned, as Receivers of said Company, as may be necessary to carry into effect the sales so made and as the same shall have been confirmed.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOS. P. WILSON,
As Receivers of The Union Pacific Railway Co.
80 Ames Building, Boston, August 11th, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM PART I., OF THE SUPreme Court, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 8th day of June, 1899, present, Hon. Miles Beach, Justice. In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of HOWARD LOCKWOOD & COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of L. Alers-Hankey and Carrie Alers-Hankey, a majority of the Directors of Howard Lockwood & Company, a domestic corporation, and the schedule annexed thereto to said petition, which petition and schedule were verified the 7th day of June, 1899, and proof of due service of notice of this application, and of a copy of said petition and schedule and of this order as proposed upon Hon. John C. Davies, Attorney General, and on motion of Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the petitioners,

It is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Augustus C. Brown, Esq., Counselor at Law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the said 11th day of September, 1899, in The Albany Evening Journal, a newspaper printed at Albany, N. Y., and also in The New York Law Journal and New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

MILES BEACH, J. S. C.

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CASSIDY & ADLER.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Honorable Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, made and entered on the 1st day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Patrick Cassidy and I. Richard Adler, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of Cassidy & Adler, or against Frank X. Sadlier, receiver of said late firm of Cassidy & Adler, that they are and each of them is directed and required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the said receiver, at his place of transacting business, No. 533 West 55th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 26th day of October, 1899.

Dated Aug. 1, 1899.

FRANK X. SADLIER, Receiver.
WILLIAM J. MORAN, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
au2-1aw6mW

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the ninth day of August, 1899.—Present: Honorable David Leventritt, Justice.—In the matter of the application of ISAAC CHARLES SCHACHUT for leave to assume another name.

Upon reading the petition of Isaac Charles Schachut praying for leave to assume the name of Isaac Charles Troy, and on motion of Mortimer W. Solomon, attorney for petitioner, and the Court being satisfied by the petition that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner assuming the proposed name,

It is hereby ordered that the said Isaac Charles Schachut be, and is hereby, authorized to assume the name of Isaac Charles Troy on the 11th day of September, 1899, and thereafter. And that this order and the papers upon which granted be filed within ten (10) days from date in the office of the County Clerk, and that a copy of this order be published within ten (10) days from the entry thereof in The New York Times.

DAVID LEVENTRITT,
Enter. Justice N. Y. Supreme Court.

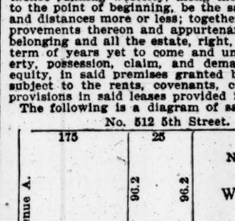
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—OSCAR KUNATH et al. against AUGUSTE BREMER et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action and dated May 19th, 1899, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 24th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A certain lease dated November 22nd, 1878, made by John J. Astor to Philip Sauer and others, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York, on October 30th, 1883, for 20 years from May 1st, 1878, at an annual rent of $360 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, and a certain lease dated August 26th, 1898, made by William W. Astor to Auguste Bremer, and recorded in said Register's Office on October 25th, 1898, for 20 years from May 1st, 1899, at an annual rent of $750 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, of the premises in the 17th Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning on the southerly side of 5th Street, 175 feet easterly of the easterly line of Avenue A, running thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches; running thence easterly, parallel with 5th Street, 25 feet, running thence northerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches, to the southerly line of 5th Street, and thence running westerly, along the same, 25 feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less; together with the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand in law or equity, in said premises granted by said leases, subject to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in said leases provided for.

The following is a diagram of said property:

No. 512 5th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien, to satisfy which said property is to be sold, is $9,965.76, with interest thereon from April 24th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $875.48, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1899, and expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, August 1st, 1899.

JOHN DUFF, Referee.

EURING & GEIGER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
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SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY, plaintiff, against MARY E. BLACKBURNE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

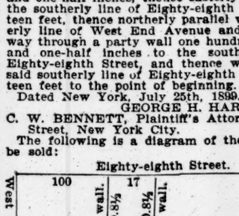
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Avenue A distant 111 feet 6 inches northerly from the southerly side of 167th Street, and running thence northerly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the centre line of the block between Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street; thence southerly through the centre of said block 21 feet 6 inches; thence westerly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the easterly line of Intervale Avenue, and thence northerly along th easterly line of Intervale Avenue 21 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

167th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $4,198, with interest thereon from the 10th day of August, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $148.95 and interest.—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEEKER, Amelia Thompson, Jacob Schwarts, Thomas F. Lynch, Dwight H. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murphy, the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Nealis, as receiver of the property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order first herein above specified had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the premises in the order first above specified to appear before me on or before the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, (1899,) at my office, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and State of New York, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof to which time and place the reference in said action has been adjourned.

The premises to be described in the complaint in the above cause as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street, in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack, (now deceased.)

Dated New York, July twenty-fourth, 1899.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy26-1aw1w

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899.

JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURGER, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Attys. for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. JOHN DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Walt, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at 152 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1899. ADOLPH PEREIRA, EMILY M. BAIZ, Executors. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 49 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-1aw6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. REEVES E. SELMES, CHARLES MILLER, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-1aw6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-1aw6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Lynde Stetson, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-1aw6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. HUGH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-1aw6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.

ADAM RIEDEMANN,
AUGUST C. KREISER,
Executors.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-1aw6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwits and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.,
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLORY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

ZITZLSPERGER, ANTON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katherine Schleiff, Marie Langbehn, Anna Reichardt, Martin Zitzlsperger, Theresa Hermesdorf, Francisca Zitzlsperger, Joseph Zitzlsperger, Maria Zitzlsperger, Ludwig Zitzlsperger, Johann Zitzlsperger, Frans Zitzlsperger, and Theresa Zitzlsperger, heirs and next of kin of ANTON ZITZLSPERGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mathilde Zitzlsperger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County

E. H. HARRIMAN RETURNS

Pleased with Alaskan Tour and the Railroad Outlook.

UNKNOWN REGIONS EXPLORED

Important Results Obtained by Scientists Attached to Alaskan Expedition—No Anti-American Sentiment.

E. H. Harriman, the New York financier, who is now one of the powers in the railroad affairs of this country, returned home yesterday morning from an important scientific trip to Alaska, and a tour of observation through the northwestern part of this country. Mr. Harriman has had an influential voice recently in shaping the relations and policies of certain Western railroads. He is at the head of the syndicate that acquired the Chicago and Alton Railroad property, and he is the President of that road, as well as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was in the offices of the last-named company, in the Equitable Building, that he spent a few busy hours yesterday, and there he found time to say just a few words about his trip.

"The railroad situation in the Northwest is first rate," he remarked. "Conditions are favorable for a good business this Fall. The dispute over the Northern Pacific's interest and rights in the Clearwater territory is in abeyance. Nothing will be done in that matter for at least six months."

Mr. Harriman said that the work on the Chicago and Alton plan of improvement was going steadily forward. Grades are now being reduced, and there will be no delay in putting that property in the best possible shape. Asked if there was any truth in the statement that a deal had been practically completed by which the control of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf would pass to the Alton syndicate, Mr. Harriman replied, "There is nothing in it." He also said that it was not true that the Alton syndicate had acquired the control of the Chicago Terminal and Transfer Company.

Of the result of the scientific expedition to Alaska Mr. Harriman had not time to speak at any length. This expedition, which was Mr. Harriman's own idea, left Seattle on the 31st of last May for the purpose of investigating the actual condition, resources, and possibilities of Alaska. The trip was made in a vessel chartered by Mr. Harriman, and the party included, among others, C. Hart Merriam, scientific expert of the Department of Zoology at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; Dr. William Haley Dall, conchologist of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. William Trelease, director of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, in St. Louis; Prof. Gillen, the Government geologist; Frank M. Chapman, ornithologist, and John Rawley, taxidermist, of the American Musem of Natural History, in this city; Prof. Daniel G. Elliott of Chicago, Prof. C. H. Gilbert of the Leland Stanford University, in California; Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris, Dr. George Bird Grinnell of this city, S. Dellenbaugh, an artist of New York; Prof. Henry Gannett, topographer and geographer, of Washington, and Prof. W. H. Brewer of the Yale University.

Mr. Harriman said that the Alaskan trip was a serious and practical expedition of exploration and inquiry. The results were matters for the scientific men to formulate, and within the next six months an authentic narrative of the expedition would be published, and in about a year another volume giving the conclusions of the scientific members of the party would appear.

This exploring party reached Skaguay, Alaska, on June 6, and from there went over the White Pass to the headwaters of the Yukon. Returning to Skaguay, the party proceeded to Glacier Bay, where several days were spent studying the glaciers and making collections. Next Sitka was visited, and three days passed in examining that old town and climbing some of the neighboring mountains. From there the explorers went to Yakutat Bay, penetrating to the extreme head and examining and mapping the glaciers about it. Several days were devoted to the exploration of the slightly known Prince William Sound, many of whose deep fjords and great glaciers had never been seen before. The next place visited was Cook Inlet, and subsequently on its way westward the exploring party left some of the scientists on the Alaska Peninsula at Kukak Bay, north of Kadiak Island. Up to that time Kadiak Island had never been visited by naturalists. From Kadiak the route was northward by way of the Shumagin Islands—where a party of naturalists was left until the return of the vessel—going through Unimak Pass into the Bering Sea to Unalaka, to the Pribilof Islands by way of Bogoslof Volcano, and thence to Plover Bay, in Siberia. From Plover Bay the party crossed to Port Clarence, on American soil, and from there went to St. Lawrence Island, steaming around King Island on the way, and later visiting Hall and St. Matthew Islands, returning to Seattle over nearly the same route followed on the journey northward. The expedition covered about 9,000 of navigable miles, and during most of the time the weather was fine. Large collections were made in vertebrate and invertebrate zoology and in botany, geology, and ethnology. Many birds and mammals hitherto thought to be rare were found in considerable numbers.

Prof. W. H. Brewer of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, is quoted by Portland (Ore.) newspapers as saying that the expedition accomplished far more than it hoped to. Prof. Henry Gannett of Washington said:

"We entered many new waters, previously unexplored, studied and mapped many glaciers, and the coast line of inlets and fjords. A large fjord was named in honor of Mr. Harriman, and the glacier pouring into it in several different streams was named the Harriman Glacier."

With regard to the alleged desire of some of the residents of Alaska to sever their connection with the United States, Mr. Harriman said that he found no anti-American feeling among the people whom he met in Alaska. On the contrary the sentiment was altogether the other way.

ANNETTE ISLAND INDIANS.

Senator Fairbanks Describes Alaskans, Formerly Cannibals, Who Are Intensely Loyal to the United States.

United States Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, who is Chairman of the Committee on Emigration, yesterday had a long conference at the Barge Office with Commissioner Fitchie and Deputy Commissioner McSweeney. He was seeking information that may be of use in shaping coming legislation. Just what this legislation may be the Senator would not discuss. But, turning to the reporter, he said:

"When talking with you yesterday I meant to tell you of the remarkable tribe of Indians that occupy Annette Island, in the southeastern portion of Alaska. They number about 1,200, and persecution induced them to leave their former home, in British Columbia.

"They have built a town called Metlaketlah, and it has one of the finest churches in the territory, two schools, several sawmills, and many canneries.

"Fifty years ago these Indians were cannibals, and the Rev. William Duncan, who has lived among them more than forty years, was an eye witness of a cannibalistic feast, which induced him to begin missionary work among them. He and his two servants are the only whites on the island.

"Under the ministrations of Dr. Duncan, the tribe has become Christianized and fairly well educated. The large majority of them speak English and are intensely loyal to the United States. While under American rule, they have a government unto themselves. They pay a per capita tax of $3 annually, and this is expended in municipal improvements.

"The Indians of Annette Island are temperate, orderly, and very industrious. They show the highest development of the Indian to be found. I visited the island on July 4, and found them celebrating Independence Day.

"These Indians, who are the offshoot of many different tribes, were very glad to see me. They catalogued their grievances, and claim they have suffered much at the hands of unscrupulous gold prospectors and poachers on their fisheries. They want legislation that will insure them from further trouble in these directions.

"They speak what is known as the Tsimpsion language, but frequently converse in English. For the edification of my companions and myself, they sang 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' and 'America' in excellent style. They are natural musicians. The great progress they have made has been due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Duncan, who is revered by every man, woman, and child on the island."

Senator Fairbanks left for his home in Indiana last night.

LITTLE ITALY'S FETE DAY.

The Celebration of the Feast of the Assumption—The Ancient Society of Pierno.

Little Italy, which really consists of a number of Little Italies scattered in various quarters of the city, was en fête yesterday. The Feast of the Assumption takes rank in the Latin countries with Christmas and Easter, and the Italians in New York are extremely tenacious of their customs, though the storekeepers did not shut up their shops yesterday. Their reverence of the established institutions of their people fell just short of that. But in every other respect the day was as faithfully observed as in the sunny land across the sea.

Mulberry Street, Elizabeth Street, Mott Street, and the other thoroughfares which have been appropriated by Italians were decorated with a profusion only equaled in Chinatown on the Celestials' New Year's Day. There were American and Italian flags galore; paper lanterns hung from windows and fire escapes, and festoons of little glass lamps were strung across the streets. The effect, especially after nightfall, was an extremely picturesque one. The decorations, with very few exceptions, were of the cheapest character, but a few cents spent in bunting and colored paper go a long way, and many an elaborate and costly "color scheme" has been less successful in its result.

The great event of the day, however, took place in the morning, when the members of the "Congrega Assunta di Pierno" marched in procession from Pearl Street to the little Italian Church at Tillary and Lawrence Streets, Brooklyn. The Society of Pierno is one of the most venerable institutions in existence. Founded in that tiny town hundreds of years ago, it has branches in every city in Italy and others all over the world. The New York branch is one of the largest, and among its members are the rank and wealth of the Italian colony here. It has a wonderfully embroidered banner, said to have cost $500, on which is pictured the ancient town of Pierno, with its white walls and background of olive crowned hills. The procession was headed by a band, and those who marched in it wore costumes almost as gorgeous as the banner itself. The route was through Mott Street, Broome Street, Mulberry Street, Baxter Street, Canal Street, back to Mulberry Street, and then across the Bridge to Brooklyn.

DUGGAN FAILS TO APPEAR.

President York Is Indignant and Orders His Detention.

Policeman William E. Duggan of the Bronx Park Station, who is on trial for entering, as alleged, into an agreement with Mrs. Bridget Sheedy to get her husband a position on the police force, was not on hand yesterday when President York called his case, which had been adjourned from Monday.

President York was very indignant and sent a policeman to Duggan's house. It was learned that he had left home in the morning and he could not be found. President York then ordered the Captain of the Bronx Park Station to detain Duggan when he finds him and to produce him at Police Headquarters at noon to-day.

CHILD AWAITS HER MOTHER.

Anna Sundwig Watches at Barge Office for Parent to Claim Her.

Ten years old, golden haired, and with big blue eyes, little Anna Sundwig, who arrived on the American Line steamship St. Paul on Saturday, awaits at the Barge Office the coming of her mother, to whom she was tagged through, in care of the stewardess, from the other side of the ocean.

The tags on her garments were lost, and the only recollection as to her destination that can be obtained is that she was to go to Brooklyn.

The immigration officials hope that her mother will learn of her arrival and call for her. Meantime the little girl sits quietly all day long in a corner of the bureau's main room playing with a rag baby.

WATER DUEL WITH HOSE.

Union Hill Fireman Challenges a Rival to a Novel Combat.

Charles Ward and Frank Otway are members of rival companies belonging to the Union Hill Fire Department. Ward is the recognized pipe man of Pioneer Hose Company, and Otway holds the same position in Columbia Hose Company.

Ward yesterday sent Otway a challenge to meet him in a water contest for $50 a side, each man to do his best to drench the other. Each man is to have three lengths of hose attached to a hydrant so that they may not be more than twenty feet apart. Then, at a given signal, the water is to be turned on at each hydrant, the one that gives way first to forfeit the money.

Otway was out of town yesterday, but his friends say that he will accept the challenge.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION DISBANDS.

The Society Connected with Sts. Peter and Paul's Church Thirty-two Years.

After an existence of thirty-two years, the Young Men's Union, connected with the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, has disbanded. This step was taken at a special meeting of the Board of Governors held on Monday evening. When the announcement was made public yesterday, surprise was expressed, as the society was thought to be in a flourishing condition.

The trouble dates back a year ago. The new $250,000 parish house, the Henry McCaddin Memorial, was opened last October, and the club moved into it. Quarters were assigned to it on the main floor, opposite the Sylvester Malone Library. From that time its membership decreased. Previous to moving into the new parish house, the club occupied a spacious three-story-and-basement brick house on South Second Street. It was then found that only two small rooms had been allotted in the new quarters, with no furniture save chairs, a large card table, three pool and one billiard table, for which a monthly rental of $40 was exacted. The members became further dissatisfied when they learned that the auditorium, for entertainments and sociables, would have to be paid for extra, the rate often being $40 to $50 each night.

The manager, Sylvester L. Malone, a nephew of Father Malone, said he could do nothing, as he was only carrying out the orders of the Board of Trustees. The society is in a good financial condition, and its surplus will be distributed among its members.

Father Malone, who is in feeble health, did not celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood in his church, that of Sts. Peter and Paul, as expected, yesterday. He spent the day at Wainwright's, Seaside, Rockaway Beach, where he has been stopping for the past six weeks.

OUTWITTED THE CITY MARSHAL.

John Thompson Cleverly Gets Possession of a Long Island City Hotel.

The complications arising out of the closing of Cavanaugh's Hotel, on Borden Avenue, Long Island City, continue to multiply. On Tuesday last the place was closed by City Marshal Conrad B. Dietschell on a judgment of $200 secured by the Long Island City Electric Light and Power Company on account of an unpaid bill for lighting. A notice was at that time posted on the door announcing the sale of the hotel on Saturday. Shortly after this act on the part of Marshal Dietschell his troubles began.

A man named John Thompson appeared and declared that he was the rightful owner of the hotel, and brought suit against the Marshal for $3,000 for damaging his hotel business. Thompson says that he has a license to prove that he is the owner, and shortly after the Marshal closed the place a license appeared in the window bearing Thompson's name. The Marshal is puzzled to account for this, as he declares that it was not there when he closed the hotel, and that to the best of his knowledge no one but his own men has had access to the place since.

Thompson appeared at the hotel yesterday morning just as Marshal Dietschell opened the place to take formal possession. He was accompanied by a lawyer. Acting under advice from his lawyer, the minute the door was opened Thompson jumped in and running to the back of the bar announced to the astonished Marshal that he was in possession, and that the best thing that the Marshal could do would be to either buy the drinks for the crowd or to go out into the world.

The Marshal left Thompson master of the situation for the time and withdrew to consult ex-Corporation Counsel of Long Island City William E. Stewart. Mr. Stewart is also counsel for the Long Island City Electric Light and Power Company that secured the judgment which is the primary cause of all the trouble. Mr. Stewart told him that as Thompson had by a clever move gained possession, the case would have to be again taken into the courts before the Marshal could make another move.

NO LIEN ON A TRUST FUND

Justice Russell Decides that Creditors Have No Claims on It.

INTENT OF TESTATRIX UPHELD

Bank in Plainfield, N. J., Brought Action Against Estate Left to John Mortimer by His Mother.

Justice Leslie W. Russell, in Special Term, Part VI., of the Supreme Court yesterday, dismissed the complaint in an action brought by the First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J., against John Mortimer and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, to impose a lien on both the principal and income of a trust fund of $50,000 held by the trust company for the benefit of Mortimer. The plaintiff, a creditor of Mortimer, contended that the trust fund was bequeathed to him in such a manner by his mother, Frances R. Mortimer, that it is subject to the claims of creditors and that the income of $2,400 is more than sufficient for the needs of himself and family. Mrs. Mortimer's will, besides giving her son the income of the fund for life, gave him power of appointment. The plaintiff argued that the combination of the enjoyment during life of the income and the power of disposition at death, gave to Mortimer, in the theory of the law, the absolute estate, at least so far as the claims of creditors are affected.

In his opinion, Justice Russell says:

"But it must be remembered that the devolution of estates, transmissible through the execution of uses and trusts and powers, is now governed wholly by the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, so far as this State is concerned. It must also be remembered that the effort of the courts of this State is to ascertain and effectuate the intent of the testatrix, who has the power of disposition accorded to all owners of property, and construe the provisions of her will in accordance with such intent, unless they transgress some rules of public policy. She had the power to say that John Mortimer, her son, should receive no part of her estate. She was, however, mindful of the situation of a son brought up in an affluent family in the City of New York, accustomed to the liberal receipt of money for his own uses, and at the time of making her will with a wife and three children dependent upon him for maintenance. Knowing him full well, she may have had entire confidence in his intention to honorably conduct his life, and make a just disposition of the property she gave, to take effect at his death, while at the same time she may not have felt the same assurance of his capacity to deal with business judgment, and a wise provision for the future, as to the corpus of the estate during his own life, and may have felt that, whatever resolutions he might form, the ease of obtaining credit, if in possession of considerable property which he was at liberty to deal with in life as he pleased, might insensibly bring obligations, not presently to be met, because in dependition, but which might ultimately eat up all that her bounty gave to him and leave himself wife and children in poverty, thus wholly and absolutely destroying the benefits of the provision she made for him and them, without any willful or even reckless intent on his part to accomplish such a result.

"She, therefore, wisely provides for him and his family for life out of the net income of her own property; and, perhaps as wisely, assures him of her confidence in his sense of justice by leaving to him the power of disposition of the principal fund by an instrument to take effect only upon his death. Our statutory law has recognized the wisdom of allowing a father or a mother to provide for a son or daughter, so that son or daughter shall get an assured income during life, and may have a power of appointment of disposition at death, and the old rule of the common law that this property forms a part of the assets of the child and is subject to the claims of creditors is now abolished, both as to personalty and realty, the article on powers being a complete and exclusive code on that subject, so that here the beneficial life trust is isolated from the efficacy of the power. . . . The trust estate of $50,000 furnishes to the defendant, John Mortimer, for the support of himself and family the modest income of $2,400 per year. That is a very limited income to one brought up by his parents to luxury, and perhaps expensive habits. In considering the exigencies of life, the occasions which bring sickness and expenses which may not be foreseen or calculated to a nicety, the requirements to some extent of social obligations, and the right to consider for a moderate extent the claims of charity and benevolence as a part of even the necessities of life, in addition to those expenses necessarily incurred to clothe the body and feed it, and afford even a narrow education to the children, it is utterly impossible for a court to draw with any degree of accuracy a line of the limit of proper expenditures for living which shall place any portion of this income beyond the boundary.

"And the very fact that, without evidence of extravagant expenditures by Mortimer or his family, debts have been incurred beyond the income received, which are represented by the claims of the plaintiff, myself illustrates the difficulty in decision by the Court that the income afforded by the trust fund is so large as to justify placing its forcible hand upon the surplus, and handing it to creditors who have trusted the recipient of that income with proper opportunity of knowing what his legal claims to property were. Nor does the fact of a surplus at any given time not exceeding the trustee of a few hundred dollars indicate that the income is too large for the wants of the beneficiary. Such surplus is temporary, and the evidence shows that it may have been, and perhaps should have been, devoted to payment of obligations for the necessaries of life. The power of attorney authorizing the cashier of the plaintiff to receive the income, while it shows the willingness of the debtor, at that time at least, to pay his obligations or provide for their payment adds no force to the claim of the plaintiff here.

"If John Mortimer could not by any instrument surrender his right to that income and violate the wishes of the mother who created the bounty, he could not give an irrevocable power of attorney which would accomplish such a result. No interest in the fund could be assigned by him or recognized by the trustee. (I. R. S., 730, Sections 63, 65; Graff vs. Bonnett, 31 N. Y., 12.) The complaint is dismissed."

A PARADE OF PRINTERS.

Demonstration and Mass Meeting of Typographical Union No. 6.

A mass meeting and parade, under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 6 and allied trades, are to be held on Saturday evening in order to protest against "the lock-out of the old employes of The Morning and Evening Sun."

The organizations are to assemble at Battery Park at 6 o'clock, and the line of march announced by the organizers of the parade is up Broadway to Park Row, through Park Row to Centre Street, to Chambers Street, to Broadway, to Seventeenth Street, to Fourth Avenue, and to Cooper Union, where the meeting is to be held.

At the headquarters of the Typographical Union it was said yesterday that there would be at least 15,000 men in the parade and that fourteen bands had already been secured. Among those who would take part would be every typographical union in the city and the local assemblies of District Assembly No. 49, including stereotypers, the German Typographical Union, the cigarmakers, and many other trades. Those who marched in the parade would be strictly enjoined from disorderly conduct while passing the Sun office. The bands would play the Dead March in "Saul," but that would be all.

It was ascertained at Police Headquarters that no application for a permit to have a parade on Saturday has yet been filed. Six hours' notice is sufficient, and if the parade is one of orderly persons and does not interfere in the line of march with another parade the permit is granted as a matter of course. It was added, however, that the playing of the Dead March in front of The Sun office would probably not be allowed, as it would come under the head of acts designed to cause irritation and the possibility of trouble.

Among the speakers announced for the meeting at Cooper Union are Samuel Gompers, John N. Parsons, and Ernest H. Crosby.

Bad colds are often mistaken for Consumption, when they are in reality caused by Bronchitis. This disease, in its early stages, can always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

JEFFERSON CLUB'S OUTING.

Members of the Association Enjoy the Day at College Point—Well-Known Democrats Present.

Not since the beefsteak dinner at the clubhouse, celebrating jointly the anniversary of City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan's birth and St. Patrick's Day, have the members of the Jefferson Club of the Eleventh Ward had such fun as they had yesterday at Witzel's Point View Hotel, at College Point, L. I. The occasion was the annual outing of the club. There were chickens, lobsters, clams in all styles, eels, cutlets, and watermelons, and although big, froth-topped pitchers held the only beverage that was used to wash down the dinner while at the table, there was such a popping of corks in the wineroom afterward that champagne should really be classed as the beverage of the day. Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal supplied the eloquence, Judge Newburger, Assemblyman Benjamin Hoffman of the Mazet committee, ex-Assemblyman David Gideon, William Hanna, and a number of others well known in Tammany Hall assisted in keeping the crowd in good spirits.

The outing was the largest, in point of attendance, the club has ever held, for a steamer and a barge which started from the foot of East Fifth Street at 8 o'clock A. M. were crowded, and in the afternoon 500 visitors came over on the College Point ferryboats. The members of the club carried chowder canes and wore big red badges. Derbys and straw hats were discarded for the white felt hats that were distributed on the steamer and barge.

A big breakfast was served when the hungry excursionists landed at the grove, and in order that all might be able to get up another appetite for dinner, which was served at 5 o'clock, several footballs were brought out and there were rushes up and down the field after them that would have set football patrons in a fever of excitement. Half a dozen baseball nines were gotten up, and as many umpires found themselves in trouble on questionable decisions, and some of the members of the party sought the beach, where there was good bathing.

After dinner the return trip to the city was made, and after dark the district for a radius of half a mile around the clubhouse was lighted up brilliantly with fireworks.

AGNOSTIC BOOK SUPPRESSED.

Heirs of Henry M. Taber Secure Plates of "Faith or Fact," but a Chicago Editor May Republish It.

The heirs of Henry M. Taber, the millionaire cotton merchant, have gained possession of the plates of his book on agnosticism, "Faith or Fact," and will discontinue the publication of the work and probably destroy the plates. The plates were obtained from the publisher, Peter Eckler of 35 Fulton Street.

Mr. Taber was one of the most conspicuous of Robert G. Ingersoll's converts to agnosticism. He was enthusiastic in his new belief and was anxious to propagate its principles. He published, in 1897, his work entitled "Faith or Fact." The book appeared for sale shortly before Mr. Taber's death, in February, 1898. The author contented himself with a brief introduction, while Col. Ingersoll wrote for it an extensive and fervent preface, which is an eloquent presentation of the case for agnosticism.

Mr. Taber never assailed Christianity save by dispassionate argument. His wife was a devout believer, and he went with her to church regularly.

When he brought out his work he offered to pay all the expense of its extensive advertisement; but this Mr. Eckler would not permit. Mr. Eckler published only a few thousand copies.

At Mr. Taber's death his hefrs, who were of the Christian faith, did not like to have their father's memory linked with a work aimed against their own belief. One of the sons had accepted his father's views, but he was dead. Last year the heirs began an effort to obtain the plates and suppress the publication of "Faith or Fact." Mr. Taber had given a half interest in the copyright of his work to C. P. Farrell, the son-in-law of Col. Ingersoll, which he still held, and the publication interest was held by Peter Eckler. Mr. Farrell's interest was obtained in February of this year, and then Mr. Eckler was asked to give up the plates.

Mr. Eckler said yesterday that he did not wish to do this, as he had gone to considerable expense and trouble in publishing the work. However, he said, when he was threatened with a lawsuit he yielded, as he did not think the plates valuable enough to offset the worry of a prosecution. This was about Feb. 15 of this year. The copyright and the plates are now, therefore, in the hands of the heirs of Henry M. Taber.

The friends of Mr. Taber are not satisfied with this result. They say that the millionaire left his money to his family, but he bequeathed his thoughts to the world. There is some indignation over the matter, and some talk of issuing the book in another form. Indeed, the editor of The Free Thinker of Chicago has announced that he will bring out the book in altered form. This can be done, as much of the substance of the work was originally contributed to the columns of The Free Thinker, and can be used again, as that journal holds the copyright on these articles.

It is not at all likely, therefore, that the heirs will succeed in their efforts to suppress the work. The publisher still holds something like a thousand copies, more than a thousand have been sold, and a number more are on sale by booksellers in this city and elsewhere.

Col. Ingersoll, in his preface, says of the author:

"He was raised in an orthodox atmosphere, was acquainted with many eminent clergymen, from whom he endeavored to find out what Christianity is, and the facts and evidence relied on to establish the truth of the creeds.

"The author of this book looked and listened, became familiar with the questions raised, the arguments offered, and the results obtained. For this work no better man could be found. He has no prejudice, no hatred. He is by nature candid, conservative, and just."

It is in this preface also that Col. Ingersoll delivered that now familiar opinion, which made such a sensation at the time: "God is a guess."

LONG ISLAND TRAIN ON FIRE.

Firemen Called to Put Out a Blaze Caused by an Overheated Journal.

The Flushing Fire Department was called out yesterday to extinguish a burning passenger train on the Long Island Railroad. When the train that leaves Long Island City at 5 o'clock reached Corona, it was discovered that the woodwork under one of the passenger coaches was burning fiercely. It had been ignited by an overheated journal. All efforts to extinguish the blaze were unavailing. Conductor George Nelson, who was in charge of the train, decided to telegraph to Flushing, the next station, for help. He notified the agent, and he called out one of the hose companies.

In crossing the Flushing meadows a strong breeze that was blowing fanned the flames into a big blaze, and the car was in danger of being entirely consumed. The firemen and the station agent laid a line of hose through the station, and soon had a stream on it. It was found necessary to tear up part of the floor of the car before the flames could be extinguished. The damage was several hundred dollars.

SUES HER FOSTER MOTHER.

Novel Action Brought Against Mrs. Julia T. Shea of Jersey City.

Sheriff Alexander McLean of Hudson County yesterday served on Mrs. Julia T. Shea of 283 Second Street, Jersey City, widow of Bartholomew Shea, notice of a suit brought by Isaac F. Goldenhorn, on behalf of Marie A. T. Shea, otherwise known as Marie Kirkland, for $10,000. At the same time, Mr. Goldenhorn notified Judge Blair of the Orphans' Court that he would oppose a motion pending for the distribution of Shea's estate until the suit he has brought in the name of Miss Shea or Kirkland is decided.

The suit, which will be heard in the Supreme Court, is of a novel kind. Miss Shea, in her affidavit, says that her parents died when she was a child, and she was found in a New York street when she was five years old and sent to the New York Foundling Hospital. That was in 1877. On Nov. 28 of that year she was indentured by the Sisters of Charity, who had charge of the hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Shea, and after that was known as their daughter. She further alleges that Mr. and Mrs. Shea did not bring her up properly and permitted her to become wild and wayward, even encouraging her in her downward course, until finally she entered upon an immoral life, though she has since reformed and is now living respectably in Newark.

Mrs. Shea has thirty days in which to file her answer. She has not yet secured counsel. She declined to talk of the matter yesterday, but denied all Miss Shea's statements except that she and her husband had adopted the girl. She also claimed that they had done their duty by her until she left home, in 1886.

'Tisn't strange that men want to look their best when "on vacation;" nor that late-goers worry knowing their clothes have lost their early freshness.

Late buyers are the lucky ones: new suits cost little now; many of our best are marked down—so are shoes, hats, hosiery, scarfs and lots of things.

An example: 2000 $1.50, $2 and $2.50 negligee shirts are now $1.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DOMINICAN JUNTA AT WORK

Revolution in Santo Domingo Is Being Aided from New York.

JIMINEZ'S POWERFUL FRIENDS

Insurrectionary Leaders Declare in Their Party Lies the Sole Salvation of the Island.

Work of great importance, according to the men interested, is going on in this city in connection with the revolutionary movement in Santo Domingo. A junta has been formed which has no official headquarters as yet, but whose members are in conference almost constantly, and are supposed to be communicating daily by cable with Gen. Juan I. Jiminez. The latter, who is still in Havana, is directing the work of the revolutionary forces, and arrangements are understood to be in progress for the sending of expeditions from points in the West Indies, and possibly from the United States, to aid in the overthrow of the existing Government.

The rebellion, which began with the assassination of President Heureaux, was not a movement of sudden origin. About fourteen months ago Adriano Grullon, an intimate friend of Gen. Jiminez, came to New York as the representative of the revolutionary party and established close relations with the Dominicans in this city, who number only about forty. There are also a few natives of Santo Domingo in Boston and Philadelphia whose interest has been enlisted in the cause. About a week ago Mr. Grullon's cousin, Maximilian C. Grullon, arrived here from Havana on a secret mission from Gen. Jiminez. Both men hold the most confidential relations with the revolutionary leader, and the one who arrived recently from Havana is said to have acted as his private secretary.

The Rev. Father Charles Philip Morales, a brother of the late Gen. Morales, whom President Heureaux caused to be executed a year ago, arrived here from Santo Domingo about the first of the present month, and has since been staying at the Colonnade Hotel. Gen. Abelardo A. Moscoso, a Dominican who has resided in this city several years, lives at the same hotel. The Messrs. Grullon, Father Morales, and Gen. Moscoso have had several meetings and are understood to be in charge of the work which is being done in this country in aid of the schemes of Gen. Jiminez.

Maximilian C. Grullon, when seen yesterday by a reporter, refused to discuss the plans of the revolutionists. He admitted that meetings had been held since his arrival here, but declared that it would be improper for him to divulge the action that had been taken. When his attention was called to articles published in two papers purporting to be based on interviews with Gen. Moscoso and Father Morales, he declared that those gentlemen might talk if they wanted to do so, but that he considered it his duty to remain silent. The publication of the interviews appeared to have irritated him exceedingly.

Adriano Grullon was almost equally uncommunicative regarding the plans of the revolutionists, though he was willing to discuss the situation in Santo Domingo and the objects which Gen. Jiminez hopes to attain. He also seemed to be displeased because Gen. Moscoso in particular had talked so freely of his plans.

"I see," said Mr. Grullon, "that Gen. Moscoso is quoted as saying that he has received a letter from Gen. Jiminez telling about the prospects of the success of our movement. Perhaps he has, but I have received no such news. Gen. Moscoso says he is going to lead an expedition. You should know that everybody in Santo Domingo is a General who wants to be just as I understand everybody is 'Colonel' in some States of your country. I could call myself 'General' if I wanted to do so. I could lead an expedition and fight, but you see I am plain Adriano Grullon.

"My cousin, who has come here on a confidential mission, and I have been lifelong friends of Gen. Jiminez. We are in this movement because he is at the head of it, and because we believe he is the only man who can give to Santo Domingo a safe and stable Government under which the people can enjoy liberty and the opportunity to make a living. Gen. Jiminez has been engaged in business enterprises since 1875. He is not a professional revolutionist. He is well known in New York, and in the principal cities of Europe, especially in Paris and Hamburg. He is a wealthy man, and is educated and patriotic. The people of Santo Domingo believe in him, and nearly all of them are in sympathy with the revolutionary movement. I am more than hopeful that it will succeed, and that the country will soon have a decent Government, with Jiminez at its head. I know of no basis for the talk of Gen. Gomez as President or leader of the revolution. Gen. Jiminez is the only man who has been thought of in that connection.

"We hope to form a Government modeled after that of the United States as closely as conditions will permit, and to give the people the liberty of which they were deprived under Heureaux. That was a Government in which one man was supreme, and on account of the misfortunes which it brought on the country many Dominicans have gone to Haiti, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, and elsewhere. Most of them are anxious to return to Santo Domingo, and will do so if the revolution succeeds.

"The country in its present condition offers no attractions. Business is paralyzed, the currency is so depreciated that $100 in American gold will buy $2,200 of the Government paper money, and there is no guarantee of personal safety."

NO FILIBUSTERING FROM CUBA.

Arms Intended for Santo Domingo Seized by the Authorities.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—Lieut. Schaum, Collector of Customs at Baracoa, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, has seized 143 carbines and 18,000 rounds of ammunition that were evidently intended for Santo Domingo. Twenty-five men—Cubans and Dominicans—arrived there last Friday on board the Mortera. They have been kept under close watch, as they are apparently planning to take arms to Santo Domingo. Those already seized are not believed to be all that are secreted there.

Major Gen. Brooke is making every effort to check filibustering. There is no truth in the report, recently circulated in the United States, that 400 men left the island not long ago for Santo Domingo in one expedition. As a matter of fact, almost every man who is gone is known. The entire number is thirty-seven. Not one carried more than his personal outfit.

All the Collectors had been duly notified from Havana to keep a close watch upon the twenty-five men who left this port on the Mortera. Consequently when the landing was made at Baracoa it was no surprise to headquarters here. No attempt will be made to prevent them leaving Baracoa, if they do not try to carry arms with them.

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REDUCED.

MAHOGANY BEDROOM FURNITURE.

We scarcely think that it would be "Love's Labor Lost" if you were to examine our reduced stock now.

2-Pc. Mahogany Bedroom Suites,
$35.00, $40.00, $75.00, $90.00, $180.00,
(reduced from $49.00, $50.00, $95.00, $130.00, $215.00).

MAHOGANY BUREAUS,
$43.00, $60.00, $75.00, $80.00,
(reduced from $53.00, $76.00, $94.00, $98.00).

The most essential things in furniture are beauty, durability and originality of design—all of these you can obtain now below factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

FOR HEADACHE
and weak digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
has no equal.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

DEFEAT FOR REVOLUTIONISTS.

Dominican Government Forces Win a Battle Which Is Claimed to Be Decisive.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 15.—The Government forces commanded by Gen. Escobozo have defeated the insurgents. The rout was almost a massacre. The wounded on both sides are numerous. The engagement is considered by the Government as decisively ending the Jiminez uprising.

The Government plan for the gradual withdrawal of paper money from circulation has established confidence. Short-term bills of exchange on Europe sell for 300 per cent. silver. The Dominicans almost without exception are for the use of American money.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 15.—According to Government officials, tranquillity reigns throughout the country. The assassins of President Heureaux are still at large, but measures have been taken for their capture. It is said that the band numbers sixteen.

Although the rate for drafts is falling, and there are some signs of returning confidence, business continues dull, and imports are very limited. The financial situation is bad. The problem of taking up the paper currency has not yet been solved, as the people in general do not wish it taken up. This is the real cause of dullness in business. Once the matter has been arranged, affairs should take on a different aspect.

SUES ORDER OF RED MEN.

John Mohl, Shot While Undergoing Initiation, He Says, Wants Damages in $15,000.

Word has gone out that the 600 braves of Anawanda Tribe, No. 320, Improved Order of Red Men, must come from their reservation in Harlem to the camp of the palefaces in the County Court building and answer a suit for $15,000 damages brought by John Mohl.

Mohl is in private life bartender for M. J. McGrath, at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. He says that he encountered disaster to the value of $15,000 in the process of initiation and while being changed into a Red Man. He tells a vivid and picturesque story of his experiences, which were encountered on the thirteenth march of the ninth moon, which means in palefaces language the 13th of September of last year. He says he was blindfolded and compelled to ride an obstacle race on what he was told was a goat, but believes to have been one of the Central Park buffalo; that he was then led, still blinded, through a hall with 15,000 chairs in it, on each of which he left a sample of the skin from his shins, and as a final test of his endurance was tied to a stake. A knife was jabbed against him in unexpected places and he was given as his Indian name "Mole-That-Can't-See-the-Point." He also heard a speech to the effect that his heart was warm and his words sincere.

Then there was shooting, dancing, and howling, and Mohl fell down. When he got up he found three eagle feathers in his hair and a bullet in his left leg just above the knee. He was told that the feathers were placed by purpose and the bullet by accident. He kept his troubles to himself, and did not even tell his mother the facts, although he was laid up eight weeks. After thinking it over several months, however, he concluded that the Red Men had had so much fun that they could afford to pay for it. Therefore he brought the suit for $15,000, making Grand Sachem Church of Binghamton and Andrew Madden, Treasurer of Anawanda Tribe, defendants.

Anawanda Tribe is one of the strongest in the order. Mr. Madden said yesterday that something of the kind Mohl described might have occurred outside the lodge, when somebody undertook to conduct some burlesque horse play at his expense, but that no such thing had occurred or could occur inside the lodge, the ritual of the order being simple and dignified, and so ordered that nobody could possibly be hurt in the course of initiation.

PLANS FOR SHOOTER'S ISLAND.

Reported Townsend & Downey Will Established a Big Shipyard There.

It was reported yesterday that Shooter's Island, at the entrance to Newark Bay, between Elizabethport and Bergen Point, N. J., had been purchased by the shipbuilding firm of Townsend & Downey of Brooklyn. The firm, it was said, planned to establish a big shipyard on the island in the near future. The area of the island is about sixty acres. It was reported a short time ago that the Cramps of Philadelphia were negotiating for the purchase of the island, but this was later denied.

No confirmation of the report of the purchase of the island by Townsend & Downey could be obtained yesterday. Mr. Townsend would neither affirm nor deny the report. "I have nothing to say about the matter," he said, in answer to all questions.

DEBEVOISE CAPTAIN OF TROOP C.